E/1993/93

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993
New York, 26 January and 2-5, 12 and 16 February 1993

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993
New York, 6, 29 and 30 April and 26 May 1993

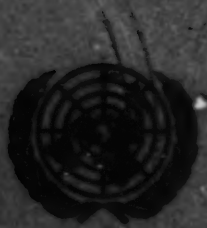
SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993
Geneva, 28 June-30 July 1993

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993
New York, 21 October and 8 December 1993

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1993

SUPPLEMENT No. 1



UNITED NATIONS

E/1993/93

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1993

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1994

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 1993, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 1.*

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993

Adopted by the Council at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1993

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Basic programme of work of the Council
4. International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process
5. Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
6. Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

AGENDA OF THE SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993

Adopted by the Council at its its 12th, 18th, and 34th plenary meetings, on 28 June and 1 and 16 July 1993

High-level segment

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. World Summit for Social Development, including the role of the United Nations system in promoting social development
3. Policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system
4. Conclusion of the high-level segment

Other segments

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:
   (*a*) Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development
   (*b*) Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera
3. Operational activities for development
4. Coordination questions:
   (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies
   (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
   (*c*) International cooperation in the field of informatics
   (*d*) Question of a United Nations year for tolerance
   (*e*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health
5. Programme and related questions
6. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster-relief assistance:
   (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance
   (*b*) Humanitarian assistance
7. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
8. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
9. Sustainable development
10. Non-governmental organizations
11. United Nations University
12. Statistical and cartographic questions:
    (*a*) Statistics
    (*b*) Cartography
13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
14. Regional cooperation
15. Development and international economic cooperation:
    (*a*) Trade and development
    (*b*) Food and agricultural development
    (*c*) Science and technology for development
    (*d*) Transnational corporations
    (*e*) Natural resources
    (*f*) Population questions
    (*g*) Human settlements

(*h*) Environment
(*i*) Desertification and drought
(*j*) Transport of dangerous goods
(*k*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development
(*l*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
(*m*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

16. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
17. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
18. Human rights questions
19. Advancement of women
20. Social development
21. Narcotic drugs
22. Elections
23. Committee for Development Planning*

*Included in the agenda pursuant to Council decision 1993/334.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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RESOLUTIONS

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	Organizational session for 1993			
1993/1	Frequency of sessions of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1992/65/Add.1)	2	2 February 1993	13
1993/2	Establishment of a statistical committee with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1992/65/Add.1)	2	2 February 1993	13
1993/3	Permanent headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1992/65/Add.1)	2	2 February 1993	14
1993/4	International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process (E/1993/L.10/Rev.1)	4	12 February 1993	14
	Substantive session of 1993			
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1993/6	Special session of the Statistical Commission (E/1993/26)	12 (*a*)	12 July 1993	16
1993/7	Operational activities for development (E/1993/L.28)	3	22 July 1993	16
1993/8	Third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination (E/1993/104)	17	27 July 1993	17
1993/9	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	18
1993/10	Draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	19
1993/11	Communications on the status of women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	21
1993/12	Women, environment and development (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	22
1993/13	Women and children under apartheid (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	23
1993/14	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	24
1993/15	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	24
1993/16	System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	25
1993/17	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	25
1993/18	International Day of Disabled Persons (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	26
1993/19	Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	26
1993/20	Development of a plan of action to implement the long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	35
1993/21	Positive and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and the leadership role of the United Nations in the process (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	36
1993/22	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	37
1993/23	International Year of the Family (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	38
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1993/32	Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	48
1993/33	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	53
1993/34	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, concerning crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1993/106/Add.1)	20	27 July 1993	54
1993/35	Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	57

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1993/38	Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	59
1993/39	Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	60
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1993/43	Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	63
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1993/47	Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	64
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1993/49	Strengthening the role of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (E/1993/111)	15 (*d*)	29 July 1993	66
1993/50	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1993/111)	15 (*j*)	29 July 1993	67
1993/51	Coordination of United Nations activities related to the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (E/1993/113)	15 (*m*)	29 July 1993	68
1993/52	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan (E/1993/114)	16	29 July 1993	69
1993/53	Fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (E/1993/L.27)	3	29 July 1993	69
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1993/55	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/1993/L.37)	4 (*b*)	29 July 1993	70
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1993/63	Resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	74
1993/64	Preparations for the World Summit for Social Development (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	74
1993/65	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	75
1993/66	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	75
1993/67	Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	76
1993/68	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	77
1993/69	Contribution of technologies, including new and emerging technologies, to the industrialization of developing countries and the strengthening of regional and global integration processes, and proposed ways and means of transferring such technologies and incorporating them into the productive sector of those countries (E/1993/110)	15 (*c*)	30 July 1993	78
1993/70	Scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacity for civilian use and sustainable development (E/1993/110)	15 (*c*)	30 July 1993	79

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1993/73	Financing science and technology for development (E/1993/110)	15 (c)	30 July 1993	81
1993/74	Future work plan of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/1993/110)	15 (c)	30 July 1993	81
1993/75	Programme of work for 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development (E/1993/110)	15 (c)	30 July 1993	82
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1993/203	Venue of the twenty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa/ nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission (E/1993/SR.3)	2	12 February 1993	92
1993/204	High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1993 (E/1993/L.12)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	93
1993/205	Coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1993 (E/1993/L.13)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	93
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1993/207	Establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1993/L.9 and Add.1)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	94
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	B. Report of the World Food Council	2 and 3	12 February 1993	95
	C. Reports of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	2 and 3	12 February 1993	95
1993/209	World Decade for Cultural Development (E/1993/L.9)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	95
1993/210	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1994 (E/1993/L.9)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	95
1993/211	United Nations common system (E/1993/L.14)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	96
1993/212	Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health (E/1993/L.16)	2 and 3	12 February 1993	97
1993/213	Interregional cooperation (E/1993/L.17)	3	12 February 1993	97
1993/214	Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations (E/1993/L.18)	3	12 February 1993	97
1993/215	Procedural arrangements for the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1993/L.11)	5	12 February 1993	97
1993/216	High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development (E/1993/L.15)	5	12 February 1993	98
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1993/220	Non-governmental organizations accredited to the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1993/SR.11)	5	26 May 1993	100

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1993/228	Eleventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (E/1993/SR.34)	1	16 July 1993	102
1993/229	Sixteenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination (E/1993/SR.34)	1	16 July 1993	103
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1993/231	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994 and 1995 in the economic, social and related fields (E/1993/SR.34)	5 (*b*)	16 July 1993	103
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1993/233	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission (E/1993/105)	19	27 July 1993	103
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1993/236	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the advancement of women (E/1993/SR.43)	19	27 July 1993	104
1993/237	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	104
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1993/239	Contribution of comprehensive national social policies to societal management and to the solving of economic, environmental, demographic, cultural and political problems (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	105
1993/240	Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	105
1993/241	Reappointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	105
1993/242	Organization of future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1993/106)	20	27 July 1993	105
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1993/245	Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	106
1993/246	Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	107
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1993/250	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1993/107)	21	27 July 1993	107
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1993/279	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	112
1993/280	Application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	112
1993/281	Assistance to Georgia in the field of human rights (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	112
1993/282	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	112
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1993/294	Technical assistance to Panama in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	114
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1993/299	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human rights (E/1993/108)	18	28 July 1993	115
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1993/301	Report of the Trade and Development Board (E/1993/110)	15 (*a*)	29 July 1993	115
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1993/306	Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (E/1993/111)	15 (*d*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/307	Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (E/1993/111)	15 (*l*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/308	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (E/1993/113)	15 (*k*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/309	Progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/162 (E/1993/112)	15 (*g*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/310	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human settlements (E/1993/112)	15 (*g*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/311	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (E/1993/112)	15 (*h*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/312	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of desertification and drought (E/1993/112)	15 (*h*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/313	Reports of the coordination bodies considered by the Economic and Social Council (E/1993/L.35)	4 (*a*)	29 July 1993	117
1993/314	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session and provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission (E/1993/L.36/Rev.1)	9	29 July 1993	118
1993/315	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1993/L.39)	13	29 July 1993	118
1993/316	Non-participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	118
1993/317	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	118
1993/318	Venue of the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	118
1993/319	Population and sustainable development: goals and strategies into the twenty-first century (E/1993/109)	14	30 July 1993	118
1993/320	Preparation of analytical reports by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/1993/110)	15 (*c*)	30 July 1993	119
1993/321	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Commission (E/1993/110)	15 (*c*)	30 July 1993	120
1993/322	Preparation by the Secretary-General of a summary report on technology transfer activities within the United Nations system (E/1993/110)	15 (*c*)	30 July 1993	120
1993/323	Proposed conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/1993/112)	15 (*f*)	30 July 1993	120
1993/324	Participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process (E/1993/112)	15 (*f*)	30 July 1993	125
1993/325	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Preparatory Committee (E/1993/112)	15 (*f*)	30 July 1993	125
1993/326	Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1992-1993 (E/1993/SR.46)	4 (*a*)	30 July 1993	125
1993/327	Venue of the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/1993/SR.46)	5	30 July 1993	125
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1993/329	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/1993/63)	10	30 July 1993	125
1993/330	Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II (E/1993/63)	10	30 July 1993	126
1993/331	Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1995 (E/1993/63)	10	30 July 1993	126
1993/332	Report of the Council of the United Nations University (E/1993/SR.46)	11	30 July 1993	127
1993/333	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1993/SR.46)	13	30 July 1993	127
1993/334	Committee for Development Planning (E/1993/SR.46)	15	30 July 1993	127
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1993/336	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights (E/1993/122)	18	21 October 1993	127
1993/337	United Nations common system (E/1993/SR.48)	4	8 December 1993	127
1993/338	Dates of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee for Development Planning (E/1993/SR.48)	23	8 December 1993	127

RESOLUTIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993

1993/1. Frequency of sessions of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 158 (XIV) of 5 April 1987 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the holding of the sessions of the Commission on a biennial basis,[1]

Recalling that in that resolution the Commission requested its Executive Secretary to prepare, in those years in which no session of the Commission was held, a detailed report on the activities, plans and programmes of the Commission for submission to the Economic and Social Council,

Persuaded of the desirability of annual consultations among States members of the Commission on issues of concern,

Convinced that such consultations can be achieved through meetings of the Technical Committee of the Commission in years in which no session of the Commission is held,

Bearing in mind the administrative, financial and programme planning rules and regulations of the United Nations,

Decides that sessions of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia shall be held in years in which no Commission session is held, starting with a three-day meeting in 1993, on the understanding that such meetings will be financed within existing budgetary resources.

2nd plenary meeting
2 February 1993

1993/2. Establishment of a statistical committee within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Realizing the importance of coordinating statistical work at the regional level and of standardizing statistical methods and concepts in accordance with the circumstances and potential of the countries of the region covered by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and their economic and social development requirements, which induced other United Nations regional commissions to establish standing statistical committees to undertake the coordination of statistical work in their regions,

Aware of the necessity of supporting the participation of the statistical organizations of States members of the Commission in planning and developing statistical activities and in identifying the priority of statistical plans and programmes in the regions,

Aware also of the need to strengthen coordination and integration with regard to statistical policies, programmes and activities between regional Arab organizations and the Commission, with a view to meeting the needs and requirements of statistical organizations in member States and to developing those organizations in order to achieve the economic and social development goals of the countries of the region,

Noting that the meetings of heads of central statistical organizations of the States members of the Commission, held in 1985, 1987 and 1989, have proved effective in directing, coordinating and evaluating the statistical programmes of the Commission and in associating them with the statistical programmes and activities of regional Arab organizations and of member States,

Stressing the need for the meetings of heads of central statistical organizations of the States members of the Commission to assume a permanent institutional form,

1. *Decides* to establish a Statistical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia comprising representatives of the central statistical organizations of the States members of the Commission to undertake the following activities:

(*a*) To familiarize itself with the statistical activities of the States members of the Commission and to follow up the progress made in those countries in the development of their statistical programmes, drawing up recommendations regarding the status, implementation and evaluation of programmes of statistical work and organizing symposia, workshops and seminars related to statistics;

(*b*) To study international statistical systems, classifications and projects, adapting them to suit the conditions and priorities of the countries of the region;

(*c*) To provide advice on the statistical training requirements of the States members of the Commission, proposing training programmes in coordination with appropriate regional institutions as needed;

(*d*) To standardize national statistics to make them more comparable at regional and international levels, taking into consideration relevant recommendations of the Statistical Commission and other appropriate bodies;

(*e*) To coordinate the exchange of statistical data and information between the Commission and its member States for the benefit of all concerned;

(*f*) To coordinate the statistical programmes of the States members of the Commission, in particular in matters relating to statistical surveys and censuses and dates of implementation;

2. *Recommends* that the Statistical Committee meet biennially;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to follow up the present resolution and to submit to the Commission at its seventeenth session a report on the achievements of the Statistical Committee.

2nd plenary meeting
2 February 1993

1993/3. Permanent headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to the request submitted by the Government of Lebanon regarding the transfer and hosting of the permanent headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Beirut,

Referring also to the memorandum of the Government of Iraq, containing a request that the staff of the Commission return to Baghdad by 31 December 1992, failing which the Government would take back the present buildings, but would be prepared to provide other buildings for the same purpose,

Referring further to the request submitted by the Government of Jordan regarding the transfer and hosting of the permanent headquarters of the Commission in Amman,

Referring to the note by the Executive Secretary[2] concerning the permanent headquarters of the Commission,

Taking into consideration the need to provide stability for the secretariat of the Commission, which is vital for the performance of the tasks entrusted to it,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to take the necessary measures to study the requests submitted by the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Jordan, as well as any other request that may be received from any State member of the Commission regarding the transfer and hosting of the permanent headquarters of the Commission, and also requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission at its next special session a detailed report on the contacts he makes with regard to the Commission's permanent headquarters, which should contain an appraisal of the offers made in that respect;

2. *Decides* that a special session of the Commission shall be held at Beirut within one year of the date of the adoption of the present resolution to discuss the question of the permanent headquarters of the Commission;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Lebanon for its offer to act as host to the special session of the Commission and for being prepared to meet the expenses involved;

4. *Expresses its thanks* to the Government of Iraq, as the present host of the Commission, for the facilities it has provided and is providing to the Commission, and appeals to that Government to consult with the Executive Secretary of the Commission before taking any measures related to buildings allocated for the permanent headquarters of the Commission at Baghdad in the light of the agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Iraq relating to the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, signed at Baghdad on 13 June 1979;[3]

5. *Expresses its thanks also* to the Government of Jordan for hosting the Commission on a temporary basis since August 1991 and for providing it with all the necessary facilities.

2nd plenary meeting
2 February 1993

1993/4. International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which it decided on the convening, mandate and preparatory process of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/176 of 22 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for the Conference, as well as the importance of the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries,

1. *Decides* that the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development shall be rescheduled to take place from 10 to 21 May 1993 in New York;

2. *Also decides* to convene the third session of the Preparatory Committee from 11 to 22 April 1994, within the overall resources of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to be approved by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in accordance with its resolution 47/213 of 23 December 1992 and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through contributions to the voluntary trust funds for the Conference, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and the need to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it;

3. *Further decides* to postpone the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission to 1994 and to consider at the Council's substantive session of 1993 the possibility of scheduling it in conjunction with the third session of the Preparatory Committee, within the overall resources of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to be approved by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in accordance with its resolution 47/213;

4. *Adopts* the modalities for the participation in and contribution to the Conference and its preparatory process of non-governmental organizations, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

5. *Decides* that, in order to support the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in the Conference and its preparatory process, each least developed country, to the extent that extrabudgetary funds are available, may be provided, from the voluntary trust funds for the Conference, with travel expenses and, on an exceptional basis, daily subsistence allowance for one representative attending the sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of non-governmental participation in the preparatory process and the Conference itself and encourages all support to enable representatives

of non-governmental organizations from developing countries to participate fully.

3rd plenary meeting
12 February 1993

ANNEX

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process

1. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which express their wish to attend the International Conference on Population and Development and the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference shall be accredited for participation. Others wishing to be accredited may apply to the secretariat of the Conference for this purpose in accordance with the requirements of the present resolution.

2. The secretariat of the Conference shall be responsible for the receipt and preliminary evaluation, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, of requests from non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the Conference and its preparatory process.

3. All such applications must be accompanied by information on the competence of the organization and the relevance of its activities to the work of the Preparatory Committee, with an indication of the particular areas of the Conference preparations to which such competence and relevance pertain, and should include the following:

(*a*) The purposes of the organization;

(*b*) Information on its programmes and activities in areas relevant to the Conference and its preparatory process and in which country or countries they are carried out;

(*c*) Confirmation of its activities at the national and/or international level;

(*d*) Copies of its annual reports with financial statements, and a list of members of the governing body and their countries of nationality;

(*e*) A description of its membership, indicating the total number of members and their geographical distribution.

4. In the evaluation of the relevance of applications of non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the Conference and its preparatory process, it is agreed that a determination will be made based on their background and involvement in population issues or population and development issues, including those mentioned in paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991.

5. Non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation shall be asked to confirm their interest in the goals and objectives of the Conference.

6. In cases where the secretariat of the Conference believes, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with the present resolution, that the organization has established its competence and the relevance of its activities to the work of the Preparatory Committee, it will recommend to the Preparatory Committee that the organization be accredited. In cases where the secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it will make available to the Preparatory Committee its reasons for not doing so. The secretariat should ensure that its recommendations are available to members of the Preparatory Committee at least one week prior to the start of each session.

7. The Preparatory Committee will decide on all proposals for accreditation within twenty-four hours after the recommendations of the secretariat of the Conference have been taken up by the Preparatory Committee in plenary meeting. In the event of a decision not being taken within this period, interim accreditation shall be accorded until such time as a decision is taken.

8. A non-governmental organization that has been granted accreditation to attend a session of the Preparatory Committee may attend all its future sessions.

9. In recognition of the intergovernmental nature of the Conference, non-governmental organizations shall have no negotiating role in the work of the Conference and its preparatory process.

10. Relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may be given an opportunity to briefly address the Preparatory Committee in plenary meeting and its subsidiary bodies. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may also ask to speak briefly at such meetings. If the number of requests is too large, the Preparatory Committee shall request the non-governmental organizations to form themselves into constituencies, each constituency to speak through one spokesperson. Any oral intervention by a non-governmental organization should, in accordance with normal United Nations practice, be made at the discretion of the chairman and with the consent of the Preparatory Committee.

11. Relevant non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations during the preparatory process in the official languages of the United Nations, as they deem appropriate. Those written presentations will not be issued as official documents except in accordance with United Nations rules of procedure.

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993

1993/5. 1993 System of National Accounts

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the 1993 System of National Accounts[4] updates, clarifies and simplifies the previous System of National Accounts[5] and is more completely harmonized with other international standards in statistics,

Affirming that the 1993 System of National Accounts is a conceptual and accounting framework that is applicable to all countries,

Recognizing also that the 1993 System of National Accounts emphasizes flexibility, so as to encourage its use in economies that differ widely and to facilitate international comparisons,

Noting that the 1993 System of National Accounts completes the integration of balance sheets, thus providing a fuller picture of the resources at an economy's disposal, consolidates hitherto separate presentations of important elements of an economy, lays the groundwork for dealing with interaction between the economy and the environment and elaborates an analytical approach to the assessment of poverty through the application of the Social Accounting Matrices,[4]

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the members of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts —the Statistical Division of the Secretariat, the United Nations regional commissions, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Statistical Office of the European Communities—and to non-governmental organizations, a number of member States and many individual experts in national accounting for contributing human and financial resources, for more than ten years, to the development of the 1993 System of National Accounts;

2. *Recommends* that Member States consider using the 1993 System of National Accounts as the international standard for the compilation of their national accounts statistics, in order to promote the integration of economic and related statistics, and as an analytical tool;

3. *Recommends also* that Member States use the 1993 System of National Accounts in the international repo ng of comparable national accounting data;

4. *Recommends further* that international organizations consider the 1993 System of National Accounts and the concepts therein when they review standards for particular fields of economic statistics and endeavour to achieve consistency with the 1993 System of National Accounts and, when differences remain, explain the rationale for those differences and provide a full reconciliation with the 1993 System of National Accounts to the extent possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the members of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts to proceed with publication of the 1993 System of National Accounts in all six languages of the United Nations as rapidly as possible and to promote its wide dissemination;

6. *Requests* the members of the Intersecretariat Working Group to continue to be involved in coordinating the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts;

7. *Requests* Member States and regional and international organizations to support all aspects of the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts, namely, basic data development, the issuance of handbooks, guidelines, manuals and special studies, training activities among both users and producers and technical cooperation activities;

8. *Further requests* Member States and regional and international organizations to provide assistance and support in refining and updating the 1993 System of National Accounts in areas identified in the research agenda, including further developmental work on methodologies, research on conceptual enhancements and emerging or unresolved issues, and refinement of current recommendations in the light of experience gained in implementation;

9. *Agrees* that the United Nations regional commissions should play a major role in the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts in their respective regions and urges the Secretary-General to coordinate, at a high level, the mobilization of bilateral and multilateral resources for the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts, including the necessary support for countries and the regional commissions.

30th plenary meeting
12 July 1993

1993/6. Special session of the Statistical Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Statistical Commission has completed a fundamental review of the structure and operation of the international statistical system[6] and, as a result, has made recommendations and decisions for strengthening the international statistical system, including the following:

(*a*) A more active Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination to monitor progress in coordination and cooperation within the international statistical system between sessions of the Statistical Commission;

(*b*) Strengthened statistical divisions of the United Nations regional commissions and strengthened regional conferences of national chief statisticians in all five regions in terms of their responsibilities for statistical development in their regions;

(*c*) More effective working relationships between the Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Statistical Commission and the Working Group;

(*d*) The establishment of six task forces as mechanisms for developing a more integrated work programme among international organizations in the following subject areas: national accounts, industrial and construction statistics, international trade statistics, finance statistics, price statistics and environment statistics,

Noting also that the Statistical Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, held from 22 February to 3 March 1993,[6] stressed the importance of implementing the revised System of National Accounts in all parts of the world and unanimously recommended that it be adopted, and endorsing the intention to pursue research into the unresolved issues and to work on future aspects of the accounts,

Aware that the twenty-eighth session of the Commission is scheduled to be held in 1995,

1. *Decides* that a special session of the Commission, of four or five days' duration, shall be held in 1994 for the following purposes:

(*a*) To review progress made in the implementation of the recommendations and decisions for strengthening the international statistical system in general;

(*b*) To monitor progress made in implementing the revised System of National Accounts and review plans for the further essential research work already identified;

2. *Also decides* that the provisions of the present resolution should be implemented within the approved budget limit set by the General Assembly for the biennium 1994-1995.

30th plenary meeting
12 July 1993

1993/7. Operational activities for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and taking note of Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992,

Noting with concern that the results of the 1992 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities were well below expected levels and that the current trend of contributions in real terms to funds and programmes, particularly core contributions, is downward,

Reiterating that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality and multilateralism, and that recipient Governments have the primary responsibility for coordinating all types of external assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199,[7] including the annexes thereto on the country strategy note, national execution and the programme approach;

2. *Urges* the heads of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to make every effort further to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their organizations, and to inform their governing bodies of measures taken in this regard in their annual reports;

3. *Urges* developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries[8] and current levels of contribution, to increase their official development assistance substantially, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek to ensure that an effective methodology for evaluation of the programme approach, as called for in paragraph 13 of Assembly resolution 47/199, has been developed by June 1994, and to review the progress made by the United Nations system in promoting greater integration of its activities with national development programmes and in providing more coherent United Nations system support, including an assessment of the experience gained in the implementation at the field level of the common United Nations system framework for the programme approach;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the progress made by the United Nations system in applying national execution at the country level, including an assessment of the experience gained in the implementation at the field level of the common United Nations system guiding principles for national execution, contained in the progress report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 47/199;[7]

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide information on a regular basis to all participating countries regarding the steps being taken in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 47/199 dealing with the country strategy note, including information on the forthcoming seminar on this topic, to be held at the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation at Turin, Italy;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to take full account of the factors outlined in paragraph 38 of Assembly resolution 47/199 in order to ensure an effectively functioning resident coordinator system, and invites the organs of the United Nations system, at the country level, to contribute, where appropriate, to the provision of the resources necessary to assist the resident coordinator in fulfilling his responsibilities;

8. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the early and complete implementation of paragraphs 39 to 41 of Assembly resolution 47/199, on the strengthening and support of the resident coordinator system, including paragraphs 39(*d*) and (*g*) on widening the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as United Nations Development Programme resident representatives or resident coordinators and on enhancing the responsibility and authority of the resident coordinator for the planning and coordination of programmes;

9. *Underlines* the importance of making early progress on decentralization and delegation of authority to field offices, including approval authority within approved programmes, in the context of enhanced accountability;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop further the work programme for the implementation of Assembly resolution 47/199, contained in annex I to his report,[7] with a view to setting result-oriented targets;

11. *Stresses* the need for future reports on the implementation of Assembly resolution 47/199 to focus on the outcome and output of the activities of the United Nations system, in particular at the field level, rather than on the input;

12. *Requests* the United Nations system, including the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, to devote sufficient resources to the coordinated and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 47/199, including through temporary secondment of staff from the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

13. *Decides* to review the implementation of the present resolution at its substantive session of 1994, as part of the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 47/199 called for in paragraph 54 of that resolution.

40th plenary meeting
22 July 1993

1993/8. Third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/13 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that in resolution 1992/13, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that had not yet been fully implemented,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/77 of 16 December 1992, took note of the report of the Secretary-General[9] on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, and requested him to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a new draft programme of action for the third decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,[10]

Convinced that it is necessary that the General Assembly proclaim in 1993 a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination as a means of intensifying national and international efforts in this field,

Taking into account the progress made towards building a democratic and united South Africa not based on racial prejudice,

Emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the Government of South Africa to take all necessary measures to stop immediately the violence in that country and to protect the life and property of all South Africans,

Emphasizing also the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by

the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 and contained in the annex thereto,

Deeply concerned about the prevalence of racism and racial tensions, as well as of the rising tide of xenophobia,

Stressing the need to continue the coordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. *Declares* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized forms, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session proclaim a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the draft programme of action for the third decade, to accord the highest priority to activities aimed at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the results of the World Conference on Human Rights and the discussion held during the substantive session of 1993 of the Council in the preparation of the programme of action for the third decade;

5. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Decides* to accord the highest priority to the question of the implementation of the programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination.

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1993/9. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[11] especially paragraphs 79, 306, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have continued to focus on this question since the adoption of Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 was not achieved,

Noting also with concern that the participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above remains unreasonably low, although some welcome improvements have been made in the form of recent appointments by the Secretary-General,

Aware that a comprehensive policy aimed at preventing and combating sexual harassment should be an integral part of personnel policy,

Commending the Secretary-General for his administrative instruction on procedures for dealing with cases of sexual harassment,[12]

Recalling the goal set by the General Assembly in resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990, 45/239 C of 21 December 1990, 46/100 of 16 December 1991 and 47/93 of 16 December 1992 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling also the goal set by the General Assembly in resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General, especially during the continuing restructuring phase, is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General, expressed in his statement to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 6 November 1992 to bringing the gender balance in policy-level positions as close to fifty-fifty as possible,[13] and his commitment, expressed in his message on the occasion of International Women's Day, to ensuring that the number of women in Professional posts in the Secretariat reflected the world population as a whole by the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995,[14]

Welcoming also the evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[15]

Welcoming further the action programme[16] outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, designed to remove the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Welcoming the development by the Secretary-General of a plan of action for 1993 and 1994 to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995,[17]

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the action programme designed to remove the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[16] and notes that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to further examine existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, further considering such issues as job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career-break schemes and access to training;

3. *Further urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in General Assembly resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100 and 47/93 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

4. *Strongly urges* the Secretary-General to make further use of the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process to promote more women into senior-level positions;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter, to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low representation of women;

6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to the implementation of the action programme and the recommendations in the report on obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[15] is maintained and strengthened during the course of the programme for the period 1991-1995;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General further to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report containing, *inter alia*, policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to ensure that it is issued in accordance with the six-week' rule for the circulation of documentation.

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1993/10. Draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, especially its resolutions 1991/18 of 30 May 1991 and 1992/18 of 30 July 1992 related to the elaboration of a United Nations declaration on the subject,

Bearing in mind that the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[11] identify violence as a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recognizing that the elimination of violence against women is essential to the achievement of equality for women and is a requirement for the full respect of human rights,

Convinced that a United Nations declaration on the elimination of violence against women would make a positive contribution to the achievement of full equality for women,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[18] would contribute to the elimination of violence against women and that the declaration would strengthen and complement that process,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the experts, Member States and United Nations organizations that contributed to the elaboration of the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women at the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 November 1991,[19] and at the Meeting of the Working Group on Violence against Women of the Commission on the Status of Women, held at Vienna from 31 August to 4 September 1992;[20]

2. *Urges* the General Assembly to adopt the draft resolution on the declaration on the elimination of violence against women contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Urges* Member States to adopt, strengthen and enforce legislation prohibiting violence against women and to take all appropriate administrative, social and educational measures to protect women from all forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence, whether occurring in public or private life, in accordance with the measures contained in the draft declaration;

4. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to continue to prepare their reports in accordance with general recommendation 19 on violence against women, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session;[21]

5. *Invites* United Nations entities, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take all possible steps to implement the declaration, once adopted, to disseminate information on it and to promote its understanding;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary, within existing resources, for the dissemination of information on the declaration, once adopted;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report, in consultation with Member States, to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session, in 1995, and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, in 1996, on the implementation of the declaration, once adopted;

8. *Urges* Governments to include an evaluation of the impact of the declaration, once adopted, in their preparatory activities for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995.

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ANNEX

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the universal application to women of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human persons,

Noting that those rights and principles are enshrined in international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[23] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[23] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[18] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[24]

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would contribute to the elimination of violence against women and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, contained in the present resolution, will strengthen and complement that process,

Concerned that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace, as recognized in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[11] in which a set of measures to combat violence against women was recommended, and to the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Affirming that violence against women constitutes a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms, and concerned about the long-standing failure to protect and promote these rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women,

Recognizing that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of their full advancement, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men,

Concerned that some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women and women in situations of armed conflict, are especially vulnerable to violence,

Recalling the conclusion in paragraph 23 of the annex to Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990 that the recognition that violence against women in the family and society was pervasive and cut across lines of income, class and culture had to be matched by urgent and effective steps to eliminate its incidence,

Recalling also Council resolution 1991/18 of 30 May 1991, in which the Council recommended the development of a framework for an international instrument that would address explicitly the issue of violence against women,

Welcoming the role that women's movements are playing in drawing increasing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of the problem of violence against women,

Alarmed that opportunities for women to achieve legal, social, political and economic equality in society are limited, *inter alia*, by continuing and endemic violence,

Convinced that in the light of the above there is a need for a clear and comprehensive definition of violence against women, a clear statement of the rights to be applied to ensure the elimination of violence against women in all its forms, a commitment by States in respect of their responsibilities, and a commitment by the international community at large to the elimination of violence against women,

Solemnly proclaims the following Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and urges that every effort be made so that it becomes generally known and respected:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, as well as threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Article 2

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

(*a*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(*b*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

(*c*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Article 3

Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The right to life;[25]

(*b*) The right to equality;[26]

(*c*) The right to liberty and security of person;[27]

(*d*) The right to equal protection under the law;[26]

(*e*) The right to be free from all forms of discrimination;[26]

(*f*) The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health;[28]

(*g*) The right to just and favourable conditions of work;[29]

(*h*) The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.[30]

Article 4

States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women and, to this end, should:

(*a*) Consider, where they have not yet done so, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women or withdrawing reservations to that Convention;

(*b*) Refrain from engaging in violence against women;

(*c*) Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons;

(*d*) Develop penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs caused to women who are subjected to violence; women who are subjected to violence should be provided with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered; States should also inform women of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms;

(*e*) Consider the possibility of developing national plans of action to promote the protection of women against any form of violence, or to include provisions for this purpose in plans already existing, taking into account, as appropriate, such cooperation as can be provided by non-governmental organizations, particularly those concerned with this subject;

(*f*) Develop, in a comprehensive way, preventive approaches and all those measures of a legal, political, administrative and cultural nature that promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and ensure that the re-victimization of women does not occur because of gender-insensitive laws, enforcement practices or other interventions;

(*g*) Work to ensure, to the maximum extent feasible in the light of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, that women subjected to violence and, where appropriate, their children, have specialized assistance,

such as rehabilitation, assistance in child care and maintenance, treatment, counselling, and health and social services, facilities and programmes, as well as support structures, and should take all other appropriate measures to promote their safety and physical and psychological rehabilitation;

(*h*) Include in government budgets adequate resources for activities related to the elimination of violence against women;

(*i*) Take measures to ensure that law enforcement officers and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitize them to the needs of women;

(*j*) Adopt all appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and to eliminate prejudices, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women;

(*k*) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public;

(*l*) Adopt measures directed towards the elimination of violence against women who are especially vulnerable to violence;

(*m*) Include, in submitting reports as required under relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations, information pertaining to violence against women and measures taken to implement the present Declaration;

(*n*) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines to assist in the implementation of the principles set forth in the present Declaration;

(*o*) Recognize the important role of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations worldwide in raising awareness and alleviating the problem of violence against women;

(*p*) Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

(*q*) Encourage intergovernmental regional organizations of which they are members to include the elimination of violence against women in their programmes, as appropriate.

Article 5

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should, within their respective fields of competence, contribute to the recognition and realization of the rights and the principles set forth in the present Declaration, and to this end should, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Foster international and regional cooperation with a view to defining regional strategies for combating violence, exchanging experiences and financing programmes relating to the elimination of violence against women;

(*b*) Promote meetings and seminars with the aim of creating and raising awareness among all persons in respect of the issue of violence against women;

(*c*) Foster coordination and exchange within the United Nations system between human rights treaty bodies to address the issue of violence against women effectively ;

(*d*) Include in analyses prepared by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system of social trends and problems, such as the periodic reports on the world social situation, examination of trends in violence against women;

(*e*) Encourage coordination between organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of violence against women into ongoing programmes, especially with reference to groups of women particularly vulnerable to violence;

(*f*) Promote the formulation of guidelines or manuals relating to violence against women, taking into account the measures mentioned in the present Declaration;

(*g*) Consider the issue of the elimination of violence against women, as appropriate, in fulfilling their mandates with respect to the implementation of human rights instruments;

(*h*) Cooperate with non-governmental organizations in addressing violence against women.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Declaration shall affect any provision that is more conducive to the elimination of violence against women that may be contained in the legislation of a State or in any international convention, treaty or other instrument in force in a State.

1993/11. Communications on the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947 and 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, which form the basis for the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive at each of its regular sessions a list of confidential and non-confidential communications relating to the status of women,

Taking into consideration its resolution 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, in which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider confidential and non-confidential communications on the status of women and authorized the Commission to appoint a working group to consider communications, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Commission those communications, including the replies of Governments, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women,

Reaffirming that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and that women and men should participate on the basis of equality, irrespective of race or creed, in the social, economic and political processes of their countries,

Recalling its resolution 1990/8 of 24 May 1990, by which it requested the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Governments, the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women, in order to ensure that such communications received effective and appropriately coordinated consideration in view of the role of communications in the work of the Commission, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/19 of 30 July 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to publicize widely the existence and scope of the communications mechanism of the Commission and to ensure proper coordination of the activities of the Commission in this area with those of the other bodies of the Council, and requested the Commission to consider ways of making the procedure for receiving and considering communications, including the standard of admissibility, more transparent and efficient,

Bearing in mind the conclusion of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women, in its report to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session[31] that, while the communications procedure provided a valuable source of information on the effects of discrimination on the lives of women, it should be improved to make it more efficient and useful, and that clear criteria for receiving communications should be given,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on the Status of Women is empowered to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on what action should be taken on emerging trends and patterns of discrimination against women revealed by communications on the status of women;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize widely the existence and scope of the communications mechanism of the Commission, using all available media;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support the activities of the Commission with regard to its consideration of communications and to ensure proper coordination of the activities of the Commission in this area with those of the other bodies of the Council;

4. *Invites* the Commission to take into account the report of the Secretary-General on examining mechanisms for communications on the status of women,[32] submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, when considering ways of making the existing procedure for receiving and considering communications more effective;

5. *Invites* each regional group to appoint, one week before each session of the Commission, a member of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session on the ways in which the communications mechanism of the Commission has been publicized;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any costs resulting from the activities set out in the present resolution are kept to a minimum and that the activities are carried out within existing resources.

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1993/12. Women, environment and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 46/167 of 19 December 1991 on women, environment, population and sustainable development, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in the report on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development,

Recalling Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/6 of 20 March 1992, in which the Commission, *inter alia*, urged Governments to adopt laws, policies and programmes to promote women's participation in the preservation of the environment, and invited the Governments of donor countries, international organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to ensure that greater attention was given to women's contributions to environmental protection and management in their cooperation with and assistance to developing countries,[33]

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly took note of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, headed at the Under-Secretary-General level and called upon the Secretary-General to establish a clearly identifiable, highly qualified and competent secretariat support structure for the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-level Advisory Board, taking into account gender balance at all levels,

Welcoming the inclusion of principle 20 in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[34] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, according to which women have a vital role in environmental management and development and their full participation is therefore essential to achieving sustainable development, and the integration of gender issues into Agenda 21,[35] including the special focus on women in chapter 24 thereof,

Noting that in Agenda 21, paragraph 24.9, it is recommended that the Secretary-General review the adequacy of all United Nations institutions in meeting development and environment objectives, consider how the environment and development programmes of each body of the United Nations system could be strengthened to implement Agenda 21, consider how to incorporate the role of women in programmes and decisions related to sustainable development, and, in particular, make recommendations to strengthen the capacities of United Nations entities with a special focus on women, such as the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Noting also the recommendations and objectives proposed for Governments in Agenda 21, chapter 24, including the objective, contained in paragraph 24.2 (*d*), to establish by 1995 mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women and to ensure their contributions and benefits,

Recognizing that the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, will provide significant opportunities for reviewing the current status of women and for establishing priorities for future action, including action in relation to environment and development,

1. *Urges* the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-level Advisory Board to develop appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the objectives and activities in Agenda 21, relating to the role of women in sustainable development, both as agents and as beneficiaries, are supported, that the objectives are met and the activities and other recommended actions are implemented and that Governments and all relevant United Nations entities monitor and report on the subject;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the subject in the section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development in his report on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/167;

3. *Urges* Governments to take into account and to implement the recommendations contained in Agenda 21 in order to ensure the participation of women in developing, and making decisions on, policies and programmes relating to environmental management and sustainable development;

4. *Requests* Governments to include in their reports for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for

Equality, Development and Peace information on the extent to which the objectives for Governments proposed in Agenda 21, chapter 24, relating to women, have been met and the activities recommended in that chapter have been implemented;

5. *Agrees* to review the current and planned activities of the Commission on the Status of Women in order to determine which recommendations in Agenda 21 relating to women are already being included in those activities and to consider how the others might be incorporated in future activities of the Commission, including the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to examine, in its discussion on the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women at its thirty-eighth session, the recommendations in Agenda 21 relating to women, with a view to:

(*a*) Identifying ways of facilitating implementation of the recommendations, including consideration of the role of Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) Considering ways in which the Commission on the Status of Women might cooperate with and provide support for the Commission on Sustainable Development in ensuring the effective integration of issues on the status of women in its programme of work.

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1993/13. Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/15 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/95 of 16 December 1992,

Alarmed by the grave socio-economic deprivation to which the majority of the people, especially the women and children, are subjected as a direct consequence of apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the politically motivated violence that has to date claimed thousands of lives and left hundreds of thousands of people homeless, the majority of whom are women and children, especially in Natal and Transvaal provinces,

Noting the positive changes initiated by the South African authorities aimed at dismantling apartheid, which were the result of the relentless struggle waged by the people of South Africa as well as of the pressure exerted by the international community,

Welcoming the progress made by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, and encouraging the multi-party forum to discuss and debate the political dispensation and future of a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist South Africa,

Concerned at the fact that women are not integrated in the ongoing attempts to resolve the problems of South Africa by peaceful means, as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid, and stressing the need to ensure their full participation in that process by, *inter alia*, directly involving the gender advisory committee in the multi-party forum,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on women and children living under apartheid,[36] in which it is mentioned that the Government of South Africa signed on 29 January 1993 a number of conventions aimed at promoting and implementing fundamental rights and freedoms without distinction as to sex, namely, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women,[37] the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women,[38] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[18] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[24] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[39]

Noting the subsequent release by the Government of South Africa of the draft bill on the promotion of equal opportunities and concerned that it failed to deal with questions of substantive sexism that are integral to the problems of poverty, ignorance and disempowerment,

Convinced that the present legal system requires structural changes to be relevant to a new and just South Africa and that the draft bill should represent the views and experiences of those most affected by it,

Recognizing that the equality of women and men cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle towards a united, non-racist, non-sexist and democratic South Africa,

Commending the role played by the United Nations, particularly the Centre against Apartheid and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in helping South African women to participate fully in the process of establishing a non-racist, non-sexist democracy in South Africa,

1. *Commends* those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression and have remained steadfast in their opposition to apartheid;

2. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of any political prisoners and detainees, among whom are women and children, in accordance with the undertaking of the South African authorities;

3. *Urges* those involved in the multi-party forum to place high on their agenda issues concerning women, such as freedom, justice and equality, development and the environment;

4. *Appeals* to all countries and United Nations bodies, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991 and in consultation with liberation movements, to increase their support for educational, health, vocational training and employment opportunities for women and children living under apartheid;

5. *Requests* the Centre against Apartheid to widen and strengthen its cooperation with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to creating specific programmes of assistance to South African women to enable them to participate fully in the process of transition of their country towards a non-racist democracy;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressures on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide

assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

7. *Requests* the international community to provide financial, material and human resources to South African women towards the establishment of special programmes and projects geared to women's integration and advancement at the present time and in post-apartheid South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to consolidate the United Nations observer mission already deployed in South Africa to monitor and report on the unprecedented proportion of incidents of political and domestic violence directed against women and children from a variety of sources;

9. *Decides* that the Commission on the Status of Women should remain seized of the question of women and children living under apartheid;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1993/14. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[18] is the most important international human rights instrument for the promotion of equality between women and men,

Welcoming the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred and twenty,

Noting with concern that the Convention is still the human rights instrument with the most reservations, despite the fact that some States parties have withdrawn their reservations to it,

Noting the importance of the monitoring function of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as demonstrated most recently by the Committee at its twelfth session, at which it adopted suggestion 4 on the World Conference on Human Rights and also adopted, in substance, and decided to place on the provisional agenda of its thirteenth session for final approval without discussion, a draft general recommendation on article 16 and related articles 9 and 15 of the Convention, which would be its contribution to the International Year of the Family,[40]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 1991/25 of 30 May 1991 and other General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions relating to support for the Committee,

Noting that the annual session of the Committee is the shortest of all the annual sessions of the human rights treaty bodies,

Welcoming the expressed intention of the Committee to strengthen the analysis of country reports provided to it,

1. *Supports* the request of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for additional meeting time for its future sessions, as granted for its twelfth and thirteenth sessions;

2. *Welcomes* suggestion 4 on the World Conference on Human Rights, adopted by the Committee at its twelfth session, and the draft general recommendation on article 16 and related articles 9 and 15 of the Convention, adopted, in substance, by the Committee at that session, both of which were submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session,[41] and encourages the Committee to continue its work in developing detailed general recommendations;

3. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to review regularly their reservations and make efforts to withdraw them in order to enable the full implementation of the Convention;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to widely publicize the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/15. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied territory[42] and previous reports concerning the situation of Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[11] in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/16 of 30 July 1992 and its other relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned about the additional suffering of women and children living under occupation,

Expressing special concern about the tragic situation of the Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory, which has been dangerously deteriorating at all levels,

Deeply alarmed by the deteriorating situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli violation of Palestinian human rights and oppressive measures, including collective punishments, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, mass deportation, confiscation of land and settlement activities and denial of family unification, which are illegal and contrary to the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[43]

1. *Reaffirms* that for Palestinian women, equality, self-reliance and integration in the national development plan can be achieved only through the termination of the Israeli occupation and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of

12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to respect the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Appeals* to Governments, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to provide financial assistance to Palestinian women towards the creation of specific projects for them, in support of their attempts to achieve full integration in the development process of their society;

4. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning assistance to Palestinian women;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the review of the situation of Palestinian women using all available resources, including missions of experts to the occupied Palestinian territory, and to submit to the Commission, at its thirty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing recommendations and a programme of action aimed at improving the situation of Palestinian women under Israeli occupation.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/16. System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/59 of 27 July 1988, by which it requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to initiate the formulation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat containing the proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001,[44]

Convinced that a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women can enhance coordination among the organizations of the United Nations system by providing a framework for including advancement of women in individual medium-term plans and programme statements,

Bearing in mind the fact that the United Nations planning cycle to which the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women was matched has changed, and that there has been a general shift to a more strategic form of planning,

Recognizing that the Platform for Action to emerge from the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, cannot be reflected in the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001, which must be approved in 1993,

1. *Endorses* the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 as a general framework for the coordination of system-wide efforts, as revised in the light of the comments set out in the annex to resolution 37/1 of 24 March 1993 of the Commission on the Status of Women;[45]

2. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system that are preparing medium-term plans for the period 1996-2001 to incorporate relevant aspects of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women in formulating their individual plans in terms of advancement of women;

3. *Also requests* the organizations of the United Nations system, when implementing the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, to take account of the importance of ensuring that humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and refugee programmes provide for the health needs of women and for their protection from violence and sexual abuse, especially in emergency and conflict situations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to arrange for a revision of the system-wide medium-term plan after the Platform for Action and the results of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[11] have been adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any revised system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women is more concise, takes account of the changes in the United Nations planning cycle, takes a more strategic approach, highlighting policy implications, and includes more substantial strategies, time-frames, concrete measures, resources and allocation of responsibility for implementation;

6. *Decides* that the Commission on the Status of Women, together with the Committee for Programme and Coordination, should be given the responsibility for monitoring progress on the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women and that all United Nations entities should be held accountable for the components of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women that fall within their areas of responsibility.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/17. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/21 of 30 July 1992, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its twelfth session,[46]

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its thirteenth session,[47]

Recognizing the important role that the Institute could play in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995,

Also recognizing the equally important contributions that the Institute could make in its area of expertise to activities related to the International Year of the Family,

the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development,

Reaffirming the continuing need for independent research and related training activities for the advancement of women and the role of the Institute therein,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its thirteenth session and the decisions contained therein;[47]

2. *Commends* the Institute for activities carried out that contribute to mainstreaming women's issues in development strategies and the appraisal of the contribution of women to social and economic development, particularly in relation to the informal sector;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the fact that the Institute maintains and seeks ways to strengthen its mode of operation, for example, by networking, particularly with the regional commissions and the focal points of the Institute, thereby ensuring effective outreach and coordination in order to empower women and strengthen their position at the national and regional levels;

4. *Requests* the Institute to assist in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, given its essential role in research, training and statistics related to women;

5. *Also requests* the Institute to contribute, within its area of expertise, to the activities relevant to the International Year of the Family, to be observed in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in 1994, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in 1995;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities, which are crucial for the situation of women;

7. *Calls upon* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute, through voluntary contributions and pledges, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/18. International Day of Disabled Persons

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*International Day of Disabled Persons*

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[48] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

"*Recalling also* its request to the Secretary-General, made in its resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 47/3 of 14 October 1992 proclaiming 3 December as the International Day of Disabled Persons,

"*Noting* that, despite an appreciable increase in activities designed to enhance public awareness of the needs and circumstances of people with disabilities and of related issues, there continues to be a need for sustained efforts to overcome physical and social barriers to the full equality and participation of disabled persons,

"*Aware* of the need for more vigorous and broader action and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade and the World Programme of Action,

"*Bearing in mind* that the purpose of the World Programme of Action is to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and the realization of the goals of full participation of disabled persons in social life and development and of equality, which means opportunities equal to those of the entire population and an equal share in the improvement in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,

"1. *Notes with satisfaction* the number of Member States that celebrated the first International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December 1992;

"2. *Appeals* to all Governments to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons, using this opportunity to take the lead in awakening the consciousness of populations regarding the gains to be derived by individuals and society from the integration of disabled persons in every area of social, economic and political life;

"3. *Reiterates* the need to involve disabled persons and their organizations in decisions on all matters of concern to them, including the celebration of the International Day of Disabled Persons;

"4. *Invites* Member States to consider a way of linking, each year, the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons with important United Nations events such as the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Year of the Family, to be observed in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995 and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-fourth session, on measures taken by Member States to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons."

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/19. Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council authorized the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, and in which it requested the Commission, should it establish such a working group, to finalize the text of those rules for consideration by the Council in 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

"Recalling that in its resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991[49] the Commission for Social Development decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26,

"Noting with appreciation the participation of many States, specialized agencies, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of persons with disabilities, in the deliberations of the working group,

"Also noting with appreciation the generous financial contributions of Member States to the working group,

"Welcoming the fact that the working group was able to fulfil its mandate within three sessions of five working days each,

"Acknowledging with appreciation the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,[50]

"Taking note of the discussion in the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session[51] on the draft standard rules contained in the report of the working group,

"1. *Adopts* the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. *Requests* Member States to apply the Rules in developing national disability programmes;

"3. *Urges* Member States to meet the requests for information to be made by the Special Rapporteur who will be appointed to monitor the implementation of the Rules;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the Rules and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

"5. *Urges* Member States to support, financially and otherwise, the implementation of the Rules.

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27 July 1993

"ANNEX

"Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

"INTRODUCTION

"Background and current needs
"Previous international action
"Towards standard rules
"Purpose and content of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
"Fundamental concepts in disability policy

"PREAMBLE

"I. PRECONDITIONS FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION

"Rule 1. Awareness-raising
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"Rule 5. Accessibility
"Rule 6. Education
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"III. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

"Rule 13. Information and research
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"Rule 15. Legislation
"Rule 16. Economic policies
"Rule 17. Coordination of work
"Rule 18. Organizations of persons with disabilities
"Rule 19. Personnel training
"Rule 20. National monitoring and evaluation of disability programmes in the implementation of the Rules
"Rule 21. Technical and economic cooperation
"Rule 22. International cooperation

"IV. MONITORING MECHANISM

"INTRODUCTION

"Background and current needs

"1. There are persons with disabilities in all parts of the world and at all levels in every society. The number of persons with disabilities in the world is large and is growing.

"2. Both the causes and the consequences of disability vary throughout the world. These variations are the result of different socio-economic circumstances and of the different provisions that States make for the well-being of their citizens.

"3. Present disability policy is the result of developments over the past 200 years. In many ways it reflects the general living conditions and social and economic policies of different times. In the disability field, however, there are also many specific circumstances which have influenced the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Ignorance, neglect, superstition and fear are social factors which throughout the history of disability have delayed the development of and isolated persons with disabilities.

"4. Over the years disability policy developed from elementary care at institutions to education for children with disabilities and rehabilitation for persons who became disabled during adult life. Through education and rehabilitation, persons with disabilities became more active and a driving force in the further development of

disability policy. Organizations of persons with disabilities, their families and advocates were formed, which advocated better conditions for persons with disabilities. After the Second World War the concepts of integration and normalization were introduced, which reflected a growing awareness of the capabilities of persons with disabilities.

"5. Towards the end of the 1960s organizations of persons with disabilities in some countries started to formulate a new concept of disability. That new concept indicated the close connection between the limitation experienced by individuals with disabilities, the design and structure of their environments and the attitude of the general population. At the same time the problems of disability in developing countries were more and more highlighted. In some of those countries the percentage of the population with disabilities was estimated to be very high and, for the most part, persons with disabilities were extremely poor.

"Previous international action

"6. The rights of persons with disabilities have been the subject of much attention in the United Nations and other international organizations over a long period of time. The most important outcome of the International Year of Disabled Persons, 1981, was the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[48] adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982. The International Year of Disabled Persons and the World Programme of Action provided a strong impetus for progress in the field. They both emphasized the right of persons with disabilities to the same opportunities as other citizens and to an equal share in the improvements in living conditions resulting from economic and social development. There, also, for the first time, handicap was defined as a function of the relationship between persons with disabilities and their environment.

"7. The Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons was held at Stockholm in 1987. It was suggested at the Meeting that a guiding philosophy should be developed to indicate the priorities for action in the years ahead. The basis of that philosophy should be the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities.

"8. Consequently, the Meeting recommended that the General Assembly should convene a special conference to draft an international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, to be ratified by States by the end of the Decade.

"9. A draft outline of the convention was prepared by Italy and presented to the General Assembly at its forty-second session. Further presentations concerning a draft convention were made by Sweden at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly. However, on both occasions, no consensus could be reached on the suitability of such a convention. In the opinion of many representatives, existing human rights documents seemed to guarantee persons with disabilities the same rights as other persons.

"Towards standard rules

"10. Guided by the deliberations in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, finally agreed to concentrate on the elaboration of an international instrument of a different kind. By its resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, the Council authorized the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons. The Council also requested the Commission to finalize the text of those rules for consideration by the Council in 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

"11. The subsequent discussions in the Third Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-fifth session showed that there was wide support for the new initiative to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

"12. At the thirty-second session of the Commission for Social Development, the initiative for standard rules received the support of a large number of representatives and discussions led to the adoption of resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991, in which the Commission decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26.

"Purpose and content of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

"13. The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities have been developed on the basis of the experience gained during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).[52] The International Bill of Human Rights, comprising the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[23] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[23] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[39] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[18] as well as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, constitute the political and moral foundation for the present Rules.

"14. Although the present Rules are not compulsory, they can become international customary rules when they are applied by a great number of States with the intention of respecting a rule in international law. They imply a strong moral and political commitment on behalf of States to take action for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities. Important principles for responsibility, action and cooperation are indicated. Areas of decisive importance for the quality of life and for the achievement of full participation and equality are pointed out. The present Rules offer an instrument for policy-making and action to persons with disabilities and their organizations. They provide a basis for technical and economic cooperation among States, the United Nations and other international organizations.

"15. The purpose of the present Rules is to ensure that girls, boys, women and men with disabilities, as members of their societies, may exercise the same rights and obligations as others. In all societies of the world there are still obstacles preventing persons with disabilities from exercising their rights and freedoms and making it difficult for them to participate fully in the activities of their societies. It is the responsibility of States to take appropriate action to remove such obstacles. Persons with disabilities and their organizations should play an active role as partners in this process. The equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities is an essential contribution in the general and world-wide effort to mobilize human resources. Special attention may need to be directed towards groups such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, migrant workers, persons with dual or multiple disabilities, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. In addition, there is a large number of refugees with disabilities with special needs who require attention.

"Fundamental concepts in disability policy

"16. The following concepts appear throughout the present Rules. They are essentially built on the concepts in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. In some cases they reflect the development that has taken place during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

"Disability and handicap

"17. The term 'disability' summarizes a great number of different functional limitations occurring in any population in any country of the world. People may be disabled by physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairments, conditions or illnesses may be permanent or transitory in nature.

"18. The term 'handicap' means the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others. It describes the encounter between the person with a disability and the environment. The purpose of this term is to emphasize the focus on the shortcomings in the environment and in many organized activities in society, for example, information, communication and education, which prevent persons with disabilities from participating on equal terms.

"19. The use of the two terms 'disability' and 'handicap', as defined in paragraphs 17 and 18 above, should be seen in the light of modern disability history. During the 1970s there was a strong

reaction among representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities and professionals in the field of disability against the terminology of the time. The terms 'disability' and 'handicap' were often used in an unclear and confusing way, which gave poor guidance for policy-making and for political action. The terminology reflected a medical and diagnostic approach, which ignored the imperfections and deficiencies of the surrounding society.

"20. In 1980, the World Health Organization adopted an international classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps, which suggested a more precise and at the same time relativistic approach. The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps[53] makes a clear distinction between 'impairment', 'disability' and 'handicap'. It has been extensively used in areas such as rehabilitation, education, statistics, policy, legislation, demography, sociology, economics and anthropology. Some users have expressed concern that the Classification, in its definition of the term 'handicap', may still be considered too medical and too centred on the individual, and may not adequately clarify the interaction between societal conditions or expectations and the abilities of the individual. These concerns, and others which have been expressed by users over the past 12 years since its publication, will be addressed in forthcoming revisions of the Classification.

"21. As a result of experience gained in connection with the implementation of the World Programme of Action and on the general discussion that took place during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, there was a deepening of knowledge and extension of understanding concerning disability issues and the terminology used. Current terminology recognizes the necessity of addressing both the individual needs (such as rehabilitation and technical aids) and the shortcomings of the society (various obstacles for participation).

"*Prevention*

"22. The term 'prevention' means action aimed at preventing the occurrence of physical, intellectual, psychiatric or sensory impairments (primary prevention) or at preventing impairments from causing a permanent functional limitation or disability (secondary prevention). Prevention may include many different types of action, such as primary health care, prenatal and postnatal care, education in nutrition, immunization campaigns against communicable diseases, measures to control endemic diseases, safety regulations, programmes for the prevention of accidents in different environments, including adaptation of workplaces to prevent occupational disabilities and diseases, and prevention of disability resulting from pollution of the environment or armed conflict.

"*Rehabilitation*

"23. The term 'rehabilitation' refers to a process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and/or social functional levels, thus providing them with the tools to change their lives towards a higher level of independence. Rehabilitation may include measures to provide and/or restore functions, or compensate for the loss or absence of a function or for a functional limitation. The rehabilitation process does not involve initial medical care. It includes a wide range of measures and activities from more basic and general rehabilitation to goal-oriented activities, for instance, vocational rehabilitation.

"*Equalization of opportunities*

"24. The term 'equalization of opportunities' means the process through which the various systems of society and the environment, such as services, activities, information and documentation, are made available to all, particularly to persons with disabilities.

"25. The principle of equal rights implies that the needs of each and every individual are of equal importance, that those needs must be made the basis for the planning of societies and that all resources must be employed in such a way as to ensure that every individual has equal opportunity for participation.

"26. Persons with disabilities are members of society and have the right to remain within their local communities. They should receive the support they need within the ordinary structures of education, health, employment and social services.

"27. As persons with disabilities achieve equal rights, they should also have equal obligations. As those rights are being achieved, societies should raise their expectations of persons with disabilities. As part of the process of equal opportunities, provision should be made to assist persons with disabilities to assume their full responsibility as members of society.

"PREAMBLE

"*States*,

"*Mindful* of the pledge made, under the Charter of the United Nations, to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and the dignity and worth of the human person proclaimed in the Charter,

"*Recalling* in particular the international standards on human rights which have been laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[23] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[23]

"*Noting* that those instruments proclaim that the rights recognized therein should be ensured equally to all individuals without discrimination,

"*Recalling* the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[39] which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and requires special measures to ensure the rights of children with disabilities, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[54] which provides for some protective measures against disability,

"*Recalling also* the provisions in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[18] to ensure the rights of girls and women with disabilities,

"*Having regard* to the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,[55] the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,[56] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[57] the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care[58] and other relevant instruments adopted by the General Assembly,

"*Also having regard* to the relevant conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation, with particular reference to participation in employment without discrimination for persons with disabilities,

"*Mindful* of the relevant recommendations and work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular the World Declaration on Education for All,[59] the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned organizations,

"*Having regard* to the commitment made by States concerning the protection of the environment,

"*Mindful* of the devastation caused by armed conflict and deploring the use of scarce resources in the production of weapons,

"*Recognizing* that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the definition therein of 'equalization of opportunities' represent earnest ambitions on the part of the international community to render these various international instruments and recommendations of practical and concrete significance,

"*Acknowledging* that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) to implement the World Programme of Action is still valid and requires urgent and continued action,

"*Recalling* that the World Programme of Action is based on concepts which are equally valid in developing as well as industrialized countries,

"*Convinced* that intensified efforts are needed to achieve the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and participation in society by persons with disabilities,

"*Re-emphasizing* that persons with disabilities, and their parents, guardians, advocates and organizations, must be active partners with States in the planning and implementation of all measures affecting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

"*In pursuance of* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26, and basing themselves on the specific measures required

for the attainment by persons with disabilities of equality with others, enumerated in the World Programme of Action,

Have adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities outlined below in order:

"(*a*) To stress that all action in the field of disability presupposes adequate knowledge and experience of the conditions and special needs of persons with disabilities;

"(*b*) To emphasize that the process through which every aspect of societal organization is made accessible to all is a basic objective of socio-economic development;

"(*c*) To outline crucial aspects of social policies in the field of disability, including, as appropriate, the active encouragement of technical and economic cooperation;

"(*d*) To provide models for the political decision-making process required for the attainment of equal opportunities, bearing in mind the widely differing technical and economic levels, the fact that the process must reflect keen understanding of the cultural context within which it takes place and the crucial role of persons with disabilities in it;

"(*e*) To propose national mechanisms for close collaboration among States, the organs of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and organizations of persons with disabilities;

"(*f*) To propose an effective machinery for monitoring the process by which States seek to attain the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

"I. PRECONDITIONS FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION

"*Rule 1. Awareness-raising*

"States should take action to raise awareness in society about persons with disabilities, their rights, their needs, their potential and their contribution.

"1. States should ensure that responsible authorities distribute up-to-date information on available programmes and services to persons with disabilities, their families, professionals in the field and the general public. Information to persons with disabilities should be presented in accessible form.

"2. States should initiate and support information campaigns concerning persons with disabilities and disability policies, conveying the message that persons with disabilities are citizens with the same rights and obligations as others, thus justifying measures to remove all obstacles to full participation.

"3. States should encourage the portrayal of persons with disabilities by the mass media in a positive way; organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted on this matter.

"4. States should ensure that public education programmes reflect in all their aspects the principle of full participation and equality.

"5. States should invite persons with disabilities and their families and organizations to participate in public education programmes concerning disability matters.

"6. States should encourage enterprises in the private sector to include disability issues in all aspects of their activity.

"7. States should initiate and promote programmes aimed at raising the level of awareness of persons with disabilities concerning their rights and potential. Increased self-reliance and empowerment will assist persons with disabilities to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

"8. Awareness-raising should be an important part of the education of children with disabilities and in rehabilitation programmes. Persons with disabilities could also assist one another in awareness-raising through the activities of their own organizations.

"9. Awareness-raising should be part of the education of all children and should be a component of teacher-training courses and training of all professionals.

"*Rule 2. Medical care*

"States should ensure the provision of effective medical care to persons with disabilities.

"1. States should work towards the provision of programmes run by multidisciplinary teams of professionals for early detection, assessment and treatment of impairment. This could prevent, reduce or eliminate disabling effects. Such programmes should ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities and their families at the individual level, and of organizations of persons with disabilities at the planning and evaluation level.

"2. Local community workers should be trained to participate in areas such as early detection of impairments, the provision of primary assistance and referral to appropriate services.

"3. States should ensure that persons with disabilities, particularly infants and children, are provided with the same level of medical care within the same system as other members of society.

"4. States should ensure that all medical and paramedical personnel are adequately trained and equipped to give medical care to persons with disabilities and that they have access to relevant treatment methods and technology.

"5. States should ensure that medical, paramedical and related personnel are adequately trained so that they do not give inappropriate advice to parents, thus restricting options for their children. This training should be an ongoing process and should be based on the latest information available.

"6. States should ensure that persons with disabilities are provided with any regular treatment and medicines they may need to preserve or improve their level of functioning.

"*Rule 3. Rehabilitation**

"States should ensure the provision of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities in order for them to reach and sustain their optimum level of independence and functioning.

"1. States should develop national rehabilitation programmes for all groups of persons with disabilities. Such programmes should be based on the actual individual needs of persons with disabilities and on the principles of full participation and equality.

"2. Such programmes should include a wide range of activities, such as basic skills training to improve or compensate for an affected function, counselling of persons with disabilities and their families, developing self-reliance, and occasional services such as assessment and guidance.

"3. All persons with disabilities, including persons with severe and/or multiple disabilities, who require rehabilitation should have access to it.

"4. Persons with disabilities and their families should be able to participate in the design and organization of rehabilitation services concerning themselves.

"5. All rehabilitation services should be available in the local community where the person with disabilities lives. However, in some instances, in order to attain a certain training objective, special time-limited rehabilitation courses may be organized, where appropriate, in residential form.

"6. Persons with disabilities and their families should be encouraged to involve themselves in rehabilitation, for instance as trained teachers, instructors or counsellors.

"7. States should draw upon the expertise of organizations of persons with disabilities when formulating or evaluating rehabilitation programmes.

"*Rule 4. Support services*

"States should ensure the development and supply of support services, including assistive devices for persons with disabilities, to assist them to increase their level of independence in their daily living and to exercise their rights.

"1. States should ensure the provision of assistive devices and equipment, personal assistance and interpreter services, according to the needs of persons with disabilities, as important measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities.

"2. States should support the development, production, distribution and servicing of assistive devices and equipment and the dissemination of knowledge about them.

"3. To achieve this, generally available technical know-how should be utilized. In States where high-technology industry is available, it should be fully utilized to improve the standard and effectiveness of assistive devices and equipment. It is important to stimulate the development and production of simple and inexpen-

*Rehabilitation is a fundamental concept in disability policy and is defined above in paragraph 23 of the introduction.

sive devices, using local material and local production facilities when possible. Persons with disabilities themselves could be involved in the production of those devices.

"4. States should recognize that all persons with disabilities who need assistive devices should have access to them as appropriate, including financial accessibility. This may mean that assistive devices and equipment should be provided free of charge or at such a low price that persons with disabilities or their families can afford to buy them.

"5. In rehabilitation programmes for the provision of assistive devices and equipment, States should consider the special requirements of girls and boys with disabilities concerning the design, durability and age-appropriateness of assistive devices and equipment.

"6. States should support the development and provision of personal assistance programmes and interpretation services, especially for persons with severe and/or multiple disabilities. Such programmes would increase the level of participation of persons with disabilities in everyday life at home, at work, in school and during leisure-time activities.

"7. Personal assistance programmes should be designed in such a way that the persons with disabilities using the programmes have a decisive influence on the way in which the programmes are delivered.

"II. TARGET AREAS FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION

"*Rule 5. Accessibility*

"States should recognize the overall importance of accessibility in the process of the equalization of opportunities in all spheres of society. For persons with disabilities of any kind, States should (*a*) introduce programmes of action to make the physical environment accessible; and (*b*) undertake measures to provide access to information and communication.

"(a) *Access to the physical environment*

"1. States should initiate measures to remove the obstacles to participation in the physical environment. Such measures should be to develop standards and guidelines and to consider enacting legislation to ensure accessibility to various areas in society, such as housing, buildings, public transport services and other means of transportation, streets and other outdoor environments.

"2. States should ensure that architects, construction engineers and others who are professionally involved in the design and construction of the physical environment have access to adequate information on disability policy and measures to achieve accessibility.

"3. Accessibility requirements should be included in the design and construction of the physical environment from the beginning of the designing process.

"4. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted when standards and norms for accessibility are being developed. They should also be involved locally from the initial planning stage when public construction projects are being designed, thus ensuring maximum accessibility.

"(b) *Access to information and communication*

"5. Persons with disabilities and, where appropriate, their families and advocates should have access to full information on diagnosis, rights and available services and programmes, at all stages. Such information should be presented in forms accessible to persons with disabilities.

"6. States should develop strategies to make information services and documentation accessible for different groups of persons with disabilities. Braille, tape services, large print and other appropriate technologies should be used to provide access to written information and documentation for persons with visual impairments. Similarly, appropriate technologies should be used to provide access to spoken information for persons with auditory impairments or comprehension difficulties.

"7. Consideration should be given to the use of sign language in the education of deaf children, in their families and communities. Sign language interpretation services should also be provided to facilitate the communication between deaf persons and others.

"8. Consideration should also be given to the needs of people with other communication disabilities.

"9. States should encourage the media, especially television, radio and newspapers, to make their services accessible.

"10. States should ensure that new computerized information and service systems offered to the general public are either made initially accessible or are adapted to be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

"11. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted when measures are being developed to make information services accessible.

"*Rule 6. Education*

"States should recognize the principle of equal primary, secondary and tertiary educational opportunities for children, youth and adults with disabilities, in integrated settings. They should ensure that the education of persons with disabilities is an integral part of the educational system.

"1. General educational authorities are responsible for the education of persons with disabilities in integrated settings. Education for persons with disabilities should form an integral part of national educational planning, curriculum development and school organization.

"2. Education in mainstream schools presupposes the provision of interpreter and other appropriate support services. Adequate accessibility and support services, designed to meet the needs of persons with different disabilities, should be provided.

"3. Parent groups and organizations of persons with disabilities should be involved in the education process at all levels.

"4. In States where education is compulsory it should be provided to girls and boys with all kinds and all levels of disabilities, including the most severe.

"5. Special attention should be given in the following areas:

"(*a*) Very young children with disabilities;

"(*b*) Pre-school children with disabilities;

"(*c*) Adults with disabilities, particularly women.

"6. To accommodate educational provisions for persons with disabilities in the mainstream, States should:

"(*a*) Have a clearly stated policy, understood and accepted at the school level and by the wider community;

"(*b*) Allow for curriculum flexibility, addition and adaptation;

"(*c*) Provide for quality materials, ongoing teacher training and support teachers.

"7. Integrated education and community-based programmes should be seen as complementary approaches in providing cost-effective education and training for persons with disabilities. National community-based programmes should encourage communities to use and develop their resources to provide local education to persons with disabilities.

"8. In situations where the general school system does not yet adequately meet the needs of all persons with disabilities, special education may be considered. It should be aimed at preparing students for education in the general school system. The quality of such education should reflect the same standards and ambitions as general education and should be closely linked to it. At a minimum, students with disabilities should be afforded the same portion of educational resources as students without disabilities. States should aim for the gradual integration of special education services with mainstream education. It is acknowledged that in some instances special education may currently be considered to be the most appropriate form of education for some students with disabilities.

"9. Owing to the particular communication needs of deaf and deaf/blind persons, their education may be more suitably provided in schools for such persons or special classes and units in mainstream schools. At the initial stage, in particular, special attention needs to be focused on culturally sensitive instruction that will result in effective communication skills and maximum independence for people who are deaf or deaf/blind.

"*Rule 7. Employment*

"States should recognize the principle that persons with disabilities must be empowered to exercise their human rights, particularly in the field of employment. In both rural and urban areas they must have equal opportunities for productive and gainful employment in the labour market.

"1. Laws and regulations in the employment field must not discriminate against persons with disabilities and must not raise obstacles to their employment.

"2. States should actively support the integration of persons with disabilities into open employment. This active support could occur through a variety of measures, such as vocational training, incentive-oriented quota schemes, reserved or designated employment, loans or grants for small business, exclusive contracts or priority production rights, tax concessions, contract compliance or other technical or financial assistance to enterprises employing workers with disabilities. States should also encourage employers to make reasonable adjustments to accommodate persons with disabilities.

"3. Action programmes of States should include:

"(*a*) Measures to design and adapt workplaces and work premises in such a way that they become accessible to persons with different disabilities;

"(*b*) Support for the use of new technologies and the development and production of assistive devices, tools and equipment and measures to facilitate access to such devices and equipment for persons with disabilities to enable them to gain and maintain employment;

"(*c*) Provision of appropriate training and placement and ongoing support such as personal assistance and interpreter services.

"4. States should initiate and support public awareness-raising campaigns designed to overcome negative attitudes and prejudices concerning workers with disabilities.

"5. In their capacity as employers, States should create favourable conditions for the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector.

"6. States, workers' organizations and employers should cooperate to ensure equitable recruitment and promotion policies, employment conditions, rates of pay, measures to improve the work environment in order to prevent injuries and impairments and measures for the rehabilitation of employees who have sustained employment-related injuries.

"7. The aim should always be for persons with disabilities to obtain employment in the open labour market. For persons with disabilities whose needs cannot be met in open employment, small units of sheltered or supported employment may be an alternative. It is important that the quality of such programmes be assessed in terms of their relevance and sufficiency in providing opportunities for persons with disabilities to gain employment in the labour market.

"8. Measures should be taken to include persons with disabilities in training and employment programmes in the private and informal sectors.

"9. States, workers' organizations and employers should cooperate with organizations of persons with disabilities concerning all measures to create training and employment opportunities, including flexible hours, part-time work, job-sharing, self-employment and attendant care for persons with disabilities.

"*Rule 8. Income maintenance and social security*

"States are responsible for the provision of social security and income maintenance for persons with disabilities.

"1. States should ensure the provision of adequate income support to persons with disabilities who, owing to disability or disability-related factors, have temporarily lost or received a reduction in their income or have been denied employment opportunities. States should ensure that the provision of support takes into account the costs frequently incurred by persons with disabilities and their families as a result of the disability.

"2. In countries where social security, social insurance or other social welfare schemes exist or are being developed for the general population, States should ensure that such systems do not exclude or discriminate against persons with disabilities.

"3. States should also ensure the provision of income support and social security protection to individuals who undertake the care of a person with a disability.

"4. Social security systems should include incentives to restore the income-earning capacity of persons with disabilities. Such systems should provide or contribute to the organization, development and financing of vocational training. They should also assist with placement services.

"5. Social security programmes should also provide incentives for persons with disabilities to seek employment in order to establish or re-establish their income-earning capacity.

"6. Income support should be maintained as long as the disabling conditions remain in a manner that does not discourage persons with disabilities from seeking employment. It should only be reduced or terminated when persons with disabilities achieve adequate and secure incomes.

"7. States, in countries where social security is to a large extent provided by the private sector, should encourage local communities, welfare organizations and families to develop self-help measures and incentives for employment or employment-related activities for persons with disabilities.

"*Rule 9. Family life and personal integrity*

"States should promote the full participation of persons with disabilities in family life. They should promote their right to personal integrity and ensure that laws do not discriminate against persons with disabilities with respect to sexual relationships, marriage and parenthood.

"1. Persons with disabilities should be enabled to live with their families. States should encourage the inclusion in family counselling of appropriate modules regarding disability and its effects on family life. Respite-care and attendant-care services should be made available to families which include a person with disabilities. States should remove all unnecessary obstacles to persons who want to foster or adopt a child or adult with disabilities.

"2. Persons with disabilities must not be denied the opportunity to experience their sexuality, have sexual relationships and experience parenthood. Taking into account the fact that persons with disabilities may experience difficulties in getting married and setting up a family, States should encourage the availability of appropriate counselling. Persons with disabilities must have the same access as others to family-planning methods, as well as to information in accessible form on the sexual functioning of their bodies.

"3. States should promote measures to change negative attitudes towards marriage, sexuality and parenthood of persons with disabilities, especially of girls and women with disabilities, which still prevail in society. The media should be encouraged to play an important role in removing such negative attitudes.

"4. Persons with disabilities and their families need to be fully informed about taking precautions against sexual and other forms of abuse. Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse in the family, community or institutions and need to be educated on how to avoid the occurrence of abuse, recognize when abuse has occurred and report on such acts.

"*Rule 10. Culture*

"States will ensure that persons with disabilities are integrated into and can participate in cultural activities on an equal basis.

"1. States should ensure that persons with disabilities have the opportunity to utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of their community, be they in urban or rural areas. Examples of such activities are dance, music, literature, theatre, plastic arts, painting and sculpture. Particularly in developing countries, emphasis should be placed on traditional and contemporary art forms, such as puppetry, recitation and story-telling.

"2. States should promote the accessibility to and availability of places for cultural performances and services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas and libraries, to persons with disabilities.

"3. States should initiate the development and use of special technical arrangements to make literature, films and theatre accessible to persons with disabilities.

"*Rule 11. Recreation and sports*

"States will take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities for recreation and sports.

"1. States should initiate measures to make places for recreation and sports, hotels, beaches, sports arenas, gym halls, etc., accessible to persons with disabilities. Such measures should encompass support for staff in recreation and sports programmes, including

projects to develop methods of accessibility, and participation, information and training programmes.

"2. Tourist authorities, travel agencies, hotels, voluntary organizations and others involved in organizing recreational activities or travel opportunities should offer their services to all, taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities. Suitable training should be provided to assist that process.

"3. Sports organizations should be encouraged to develop opportunities for participation by persons with disabilities in sports activities. In some cases, accessibility measures could be enough to open up opportunities for participation. In other cases, special arrangements or special games would be needed. States should support the participation of persons with disabilities in national and international events.

"4. Persons with disabilities participating in sports activities should have access to instruction and training of the same quality as other participants.

"5. Organizers of sports and recreation should consult with organizations of persons with disabilities when developing their services for persons with disabilities.

"*Rule 12. Religion*

"States will encourage measures for equal participation by persons with disabilities in the religious life of their communities.

"1. States should encourage, in consultation with religious authorities, measures to eliminate discrimination and make religious activities accessible to persons with disabilities.

"2. States should encourage the distribution of information on disability matters to religious institutions and organizations. States should also encourage religious authorities to include information on disability policies in the training for religious professions, as well as in religious education programmes.

"3. They should also encourage the accessibility of religious literature to persons with sensory impairments.

"4. States and/or religious organizations should consult with organizations of persons with disabilities when developing measures for equal participation in religious activities.

"III. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

"*Rule 13. Information and research*

"States assume the ultimate responsibility for the collection and dissemination of information on the living conditions of persons with disabilities and promote comprehensive research on all aspects, including obstacles that affect the lives of persons with disabilities.

"1. States should, at regular intervals, collect gender-specific statistics and other information concerning the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Such data collection could be conducted in conjunction with national censuses and household surveys and could be undertaken in close collaboration, *inter alia*, with universities, research institutes and organizations of persons with disabilities. The data collection should include questions on programmes and services and their use.

"2. States should consider establishing a data bank on disability, which would include statistics on available services and programmes as well as on the different groups of persons with disabilities. They should bear in mind the need to protect individual privacy and personal integrity.

"3. States should initiate and support programmes of research on social, economic and participation issues that affect the lives of persons with disabilities and their families. Such research should include studies on the causes, types and frequencies of disabilities, the availability and efficacy of existing programmes and the need for development and evaluation of services and support measures.

"4. States should develop and adopt terminology and criteria for the conduct of national surveys, in cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities.

"5. States should facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in data collection and research. To undertake such research States should particularly encourage the recruitment of qualified persons with disabilities.

"6. States should support the exchange of research findings and experiences.

"7. States should take measures to disseminate information and knowledge on disability to all political and administration levels within national, regional and local spheres.

"*Rule 14. Policy-making and planning*

"States will ensure that disability aspects are included in all relevant policy-making and national planning.

"1. States should initiate and plan adequate policies for persons with disabilities at the national level, and stimulate and support action at regional and local levels.

"2. States should involve organizations of persons with disabilities in all decision-making relating to plans and programmes concerning persons with disabilities or affecting their economic and social status.

"3. The needs and concerns of persons with disabilities should be incorporated into general development plans and not be treated separately.

"4. The ultimate responsibility of States for the situation of persons with disabilities does not relieve others of their responsibility. Anyone in charge of services, activities or the provision of information in society should be encouraged to accept responsibility for making such programmes available to persons with disabilities.

"5. States should facilitate the development by local communities of programmes and measures for persons with disabilities. One way of doing this could be to develop manuals or check-lists and provide training programmes for local staff.

"*Rule 15. Legislation*

"States have a responsibility to create the legal bases for measures to achieve the objectives of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities.

"1. National legislation, embodying the rights and obligations of citizens, should include the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities. States are under an obligation to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their rights, including their human, civil and political rights, on an equal basis with other citizens. States must ensure that organizations of persons with disabilities are involved in the development of national legislation concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as in the ongoing evaluation of that legislation.

"2. Legislative action may be needed to remove conditions that may adversely affect the lives of persons with disabilities, including harassment and victimization. Any discriminatory provisions against persons with disabilities must be eliminated. National legislation should provide for appropriate sanctions in case of violations of the principles of non-discrimination.

"3. National legislation concerning persons with disabilities may appear in two different forms. The rights and obligations may be incorporated in general legislation or contained in special legislation. Special legislation for persons with disabilities may be established in several ways:

"(*a*) By enacting separate legislation, dealing exclusively with disability matters;

"(*b*) By including disability matters within legislation on particular topics;

"(*c*) By mentioning persons with disabilities specifically in the texts that serve to interpret existing legislation.

"A combination of those different approaches might be desirable. Affirmative action provisions may also be considered.

"4. States may consider establishing formal statutory complaint mechanisms in order to protect the interests of persons with disabilities.

"*Rule 16. Economic policies*

"States have the financial responsibility for national programmes and measures to create equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.

"1. States should include disability matters in the regular budgets of all national, regional and local government bodies.

"2. States, non-governmental organizations and other interested bodies should interact to determine the most effective ways of supporting projects and measures relevant to persons with disabilities.

"3. States should consider the use of economic measures (loans, tax exemptions, earmarked grants, special funds, etc.) to stimulate and support equal participation by persons with disabilities in society.

"4. In many States it may be advisable to establish a disability development fund, which could support various pilot projects and self-help programmes at the grass-roots level.

"Rule 17. Coordination of work

"States are responsible for the establishment and strengthening of national coordinating committees, or similar bodies, to serve as a national focal point on disability matters.

"1. The national coordinating committee or similar bodies should be permanent and based on legal as well as appropriate administrative regulation.

"2. A combination of representatives of private and public organizations is most likely to achieve an intersectoral and multidisciplinary composition. Representatives could be drawn from concerned government ministries, organizations of persons with disabilities and non-governmental organizations.

"3. Organizations of persons with disabilities should have considerable influence in the national coordinating committee in order to ensure proper feedback of their concerns.

"4. The national coordinating committee should be provided with sufficient autonomy and resources to fulfil its responsibilities in relation to its decision-making capacities. It should report to the highest governmental level.

"Rule 18. Organizations of persons with disabilities

"States should recognize the right of organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at national, regional and local levels. States should also recognize the advisory role of organizations of persons with disabilities in decision-making on disability matters.

"1. States should encourage and support economically and in other ways the formation and strengthening of organizations of persons with disabilities, family members and/or advocates. States should recognize that those organizations have a role to play in the development of disability policy.

"2. States should establish ongoing communication with organizations of persons with disabilities and ensure their participation in the development of government policies.

"3. The role of organizations of persons with disabilities could be to identify needs and priorities, to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services and measures concerning the lives of persons with disabilities, and to contribute to public awareness and to advocate change.

"4. As instruments of self-help, organizations of persons with disabilities provide and promote opportunities for the development of skills in various fields, mutual support among members and information sharing.

"5. Organizations of persons with disabilities could perform their advisory role in many different ways such as having permanent representation on boards of government-funded agencies, serving on public commissions and providing expert knowledge on different projects.

"6. The advisory role of organizations of persons with disabilities should be ongoing in order to develop and deepen the exchange of views and information between the State and the organizations.

"7. Organizations should be permanently represented on the national coordinating committee or similar bodies.

"8. The role of local organizations of persons with disabilities should be developed and strengthened to ensure that they influence matters at the community level.

"Rule 19. Personnel training

"States are responsible for ensuring the adequate training of personnel, at all levels, involved in the planning and provision of programmes and services concerning persons with disabilities.

"1. States should ensure that all authorities providing services in the disability field give adequate training to their personnel.

"2. In the training of professionals in the disability field, as well as in the provision of information on disability in general training programmes, the principle of full participation and equality should be appropriately reflected.

"3. States should develop training programmes in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities, and persons with disabilities should be involved as teachers, instructors or advisers in staff training programmes.

"4. The training of community workers is of great strategic importance, particularly in developing countries. It should involve persons with disabilities and include the development of appropriate values, competence and technologies as well as skills which can be practised by persons with disabilities, their parents, families and members of the community.

"Rule 20. National monitoring and evaluation of disability programmes in the implementation of the Rules

"States are responsible for the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of national programmes and services concerning the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

"1. States should periodically and systematically evaluate national disability programmes and disseminate both the bases and the results of the evaluations.

"2. States should develop and adopt terminology and criteria for the evaluation of disability-related programmes and services.

"3. Such criteria and terminology should be developed in close cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities from the earliest conceptual and planning stages.

"4. States should participate in international cooperation in order to develop common standards for national evaluation in the disability field. States should encourage national coordinating committees to participate also.

"5. The evaluation of various programmes in the disability field should be built in at the planning stage, so that the overall efficacy in fulfilling their policy objectives can be evaluated.

"Rule 21. Technical and economic cooperation

"States, both industrialized and developing, have the responsibility to cooperate in and take measures for the improvement of the living conditions of persons with disabilities in developing countries.

"1. Measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities of persons with disabilities, including refugees with disabilities, should be integrated into general development programmes.

"2. Such measures must be integrated into all forms of technical and economic cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, governmental and non-governmental. States should bring up disability issues in discussions on such cooperation with their counterparts.

"3. When planning and reviewing programmes of technical and economic cooperation, special attention should be given to the effects of such programmes on the situation of persons with disabilities. It is of the utmost importance that persons with disabilities and their organizations are consulted on any development projects designed for persons with disabilities. They should be directly involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of such projects.

"4. Priority areas for technical and economic cooperation should include:

"(*a*) The development of human resources through the development of skills, abilities and potentials of persons with disabilities and the initiation of employment-generating activities for and of persons with disabilities;

"(*b*) The development and dissemination of appropriate disability-related technologies and know-how.

"5. States are also encouraged to support the formation and strengthening of organizations of persons with disabilities.

"6. States should take measures to improve the knowledge of disability issues among staff involved at all levels in the administration of technical and economic cooperation programmes.

"Rule 22. International cooperation

"States will participate actively in international cooperation concerning policies for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

"1. Within the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other concerned intergovernmental organizations, States should participate in the development of disability policy.

"2. Whenever appropriate, States should introduce disability aspects in general negotiations concerning standards, information exchange, development programmes, etc.

"3. States should encourage and support the exchange of knowledge and experience among:

"(*a*) Non-governmental organizations concerned with disability issues;

"(*b*) Research institutions and individual researchers involved in disability issues;

"(*c*) Representatives of field programmes and of professional groups in the disability field;

"(*d*) Organizations of persons with disabilities;

"(*e*) National coordinating committees.

"4. States should ensure that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as all intergovernmental and interparliamentary bodies, at global and regional levels, include in their work the global and regional organizations of persons with disabilities.

"IV. MONITORING MECHANISM

"1. The purpose of a monitoring mechanism is to further the effective implementation of the Rules. It will assist each State in assessing its level of implementation of the Rules and in measuring its progress. The monitoring should identify obstacles and suggest suitable measures that would contribute to the successful implementation of the Rules. The monitoring mechanism will recognize the economic, social and cultural features existing in individual States. An important element should also be the provision of advisory services and the exchange of experience and information between States.

"2. The Rules shall be monitored within the framework of the sessions of the Commission for Social Development. A Special Rapporteur with relevant and extensive experience in disability issues and international organizations shall be appointed, if necessary, funded by extrabudgetary resources, for three years to monitor the implementation of the Standard Rules.

"3. International organizations of persons with disabilities having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and organizations representing persons with disabilities who have not yet formed their own organizations should be invited to create among themselves a panel of experts, on which organizations of persons with disabilities shall have a majority, taking into account the different kinds of disabilities and necessary equitable geographical distribution, to be consulted by the Special Rapporteur and, when appropriate, by the Secretariat.

"4. The panel of experts will be encouraged by the Special Rapporteur to review, advise and provide feedback and suggestions on the promotion, implementation and monitoring of the Rules.

"5. The Special Rapporteur shall send a set of questions to States, entities within the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities. The set of questions should address implementation plans for the Rules in States. The questions should be selective in nature and cover a number of specific rules for in-depth evaluation. In preparing the questions the Special Rapporteur should consult with the panel of experts and the Secretariat.

"6. The Special Rapporteur shall seek to establish a direct dialogue not only with States but also with local non-governmental organizations, seeking their views and comments on any information intended to be included in the reports. The Special Rapporteur shall provide advisory services on the implementation and monitoring of the Rules and assistance in the preparation of replies to the sets of questions.

"7. The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, as the United Nations focal point on disability issues, the United Nations Development Programme and other entities and mechanisms within the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions and specialized agencies and inter-agency meetings, shall cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the implementation and monitoring of the Rules at the national level.

"8. The Special Rapporteur, assisted by the Secretariat, shall prepare reports for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions. In preparing such reports, the Rapporteur should consult with the panel of experts.

"9. States should encourage national coordinating committees or similar bodies to participate in implementation and monitoring. As the focal points on disability matters at the national level, they should be encouraged to establish procedures to coordinate the monitoring of the Rules. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be encouraged to be actively involved in the monitoring of the process at all levels.

"10. Should extrabudgetary resources be identified, one or more positions of interregional adviser on the Rules should be created to provide direct services to States, including:

"(*a*) The organization of national and regional training seminars on the content of the Rules;

"(*b*) The development of guidelines to assist in strategies for implementation of the Rules;

"(*c*) Dissemination of information about best practices concerning implementation of the Rules.

"11. At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission for Social Development should establish an open-ended working group to examine the Special Rapporteur's report and make recommendations on how to improve the application of the Rules. In examining the Special Rapporteur's report, the Commission, through its open-ended working group, shall consult international organizations of persons with disabilities and specialized agencies, in accordance with rules 71 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

"12. At its session following the end of the Special Rapporteur's mandate, the Commission should examine the possibility of either renewing that mandate, appointing a new Special Rapporteur or considering another monitoring mechanism, and should make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

"13. States should be encouraged to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in order to further the implementation of the Rules."

1993/20. Development of a plan of action to implement the long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly invited Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the agenda for action until the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and beyond[40] and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond: a society for all,[41] forty-seventh session and of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the subject of the long-term strategy,

Taking note of the deliberations of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the subject of the long-term strategy

Emphasizing the need to take rapid action in this connection,

Recalling its resolution 1991/9 of 30 May 1991, in which it recommended that a meeting of experts, to be funded by voluntary contributions, should be held in conjunction with the conference entitled "Independence 1992", to be organized in Canada, with the primary objective of drawing up a long-term strategy to implement the

World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[48] to the year 2000 and beyond,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on a Long-Term Strategy to Further the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[62] held at Vancouver, Canada, from 25 to 29 April 1992, and of the important input of non-governmental organizations of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing that the report represents a significant step forward in the development of a plan of action to implement the long-term strategy,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the strategy outlined in the report of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on a Long-Term Strategy to Further the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop a draft plan of action based on those views, the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the report of the Expert Group Meeting, the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons[50] and other recent developments, as appropriate;

3. *Recommends* that the draft plan of action include priorities and a time-frame for implementation and that it be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-eighth session and for approval at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Requests* that the draft plan of action be developed in consultation with the international non-governmental organizations of persons with disabilities having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/21. Positive and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and the leadership role of the United Nations in the process

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*Positive and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and the leadership role of the United Nations in the process*

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Mindful* of the pledge made by States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to take action jointly and separately, in cooperation with the Organization, in order to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and the dignity and worth of the human person proclaimed in the Charter,

"*Recalling* in particular the international standards of human rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[22]

"*Noting* that the rights proclaimed in the above-mentioned instruments should be ensured equally to all individuals without discrimination,

"*Recalling* the provisions safeguarding the rights of women with disabilities in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[13]

"*Having regard* to the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,[55] the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,[56] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[57] the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care[58] and other relevant instruments adopted by the General Assembly,

"*Also having regard* to the relevant conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation with particular reference to participation in employment without discrimination by persons with disabilities,

"*Mindful* of the relevant recommendations and work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular the World Declaration on Education for All,[59] and of the work of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned organizations,

"*Recognizing* that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[48] adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, and the definition therein of 'equalization of opportunities' reflect the determination of the international community to ensure that the various international instruments and recommendations will be put to practical, concrete and effective use in improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities and their families and communities,

"*Acknowledging* that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) to implement the World Programme of Action is still valid and requires urgent and continued action,

"*Recalling* that the World Programme of Action is based on concepts which are equally valid in developed and developing countries,

"*Convinced* that intensified efforts are needed to achieve the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and full participation and inclusion in society of persons with disabilities,

"*Recognizing* that persons with disabilities, their families and representatives and organizations concerned with the needs of persons with disabilities must be active partners with States in the planning and implementation of all measures affecting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990 and reaffirming the specific measures required for the attainment of full equality by persons with disabilities, enumerated in the World Programme of Action,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment of the Commission for Social Development to the provisions and rules set out in the ongoing process of elaborating standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,

"*Recognizing* the essential role of the United Nations and the Commission for Social Development in providing leadership and positive guidance to encourage

world-wide change by equalizing opportunities, promoting independence and ensuring the full inclusion and participation in society of all persons with disabilities,

"*Seeking* to ensure effective implementation of action to promote the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and to affirm the leadership role of the United Nations in that process,

"1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain the integrity and the identity of the United Nations programme on disabled persons, including the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, in order to promote the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion in society of persons with disabilities;

"2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen, through redeployment of resources, the United Nations programme on disabled persons in order to enable it:

"(*a*) To represent the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities throughout the United Nations system;

"(*b*) To ensure effective coordination and streamlining of efforts to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities, through policy formulation, advocacy and liaison, among all bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

"(*c*) To promote equal opportunities and full participation of persons with disabilities and their families and representatives within the United Nations system itself;

"(*d*) In cooperation with Member States, bodies within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other appropriate agencies, to extend technical assistance and disseminate information in order to enhance the capacity of Member States to develop, implement and evaluate their efforts to equalize opportunities and provide for the full inclusion in society of persons with disabilities;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities within the various bodies of the United Nations system;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in view of the importance of ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities are represented in an equitable manner, strengthening and upgrading the status of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Secretariat through redeployment of resources;

"5. *Reaffirms* that the issues of equalization of opportunities and full inclusion in society of persons with disabilities will be an important part of the preparatory process and agenda of the World Summit for Social Development to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995;

"6. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Commission for Social Development to ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities continue to be addressed in all of its work."

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/22. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful that the ageing of populations presents all countries with the major challenge of identifying and supporting new opportunities for older persons and their potential benefits for society,

Convinced that the United Nations remains the intergovernmental organization best equipped to provide leadership to the international community in dealing with the challenges presented by the ageing of individuals and populations,

Noting with satisfaction the deliberations of the International Conference on Ageing convened on 15 and 16 October 1992 by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session,[63] on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing by the World Assembly on Ageing,[64]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991, by which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, based on the Plan of Action,

Recalling that the States gathered in the World Assembly on Ageing reaffirmed their belief that the fundamental and inalienable rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[22] should apply fully and undiminishedly to the ageing,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992, by which the Assembly adopted the Proclamation on Ageing and decided to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 47/86 of 16 December 1992, in which the Assembly adopted the global targets on ageing for the year 2001,[65] as a practical strategy on ageing, and urged Member States to support that strategy and to consult the guide for setting national targets on ageing,[66]

Aware of the expanded activities and initiatives of the United Nations programme on ageing,

Noting that, in General Assembly resolution 47/86, the Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development to convene an ad hoc informal working group at its thirty-third session for the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for proposing measures in support of setting national targets on ageing in the decade ahead,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations in the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Taking note of the conclusions of the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, which indicate that although some progress has been made in implementing the Plan of Action, much remains to be done to implement its recommendations fully, particularly in developing countries,[67]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the innovative and forward-looking approach employed in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;[68]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, in the form of global and national targets on ageing for the year 2001,[69] which provide a pragmatic focus for the broad and ideal goals of the Plan of Action and accelerate its implementation into the next millennium;

3. *Welcomes* the new conceptual framework and operational nature of the United Nations programme on ageing, provided by the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, the Proclamation on Ageing and the global targets on ageing for the year 2001, to further the implementation of the Plan of Action in the current decade;

4. *Reaffirms* the recommendation made in the Plan of Action and reiterated in numerous General Assembly resolutions, in which the Secretary-General was requested, within the existing regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations, to give due consideration to the provision of appropriate increased resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly in the light of recent and projected developments within the field of ageing;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain the integrity and the identity of the United Nations programme on ageing, as well as the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing, in order to assist Member States in fully implementing the recommendations of the Plan of Action;

6. *Urges* Governments, specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to explore new approaches to supporting, through partnerships, the activities of the United Nations programme on ageing in the current decade, aimed at assisting Member States in selecting and reaching national targets and implementing the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

7. Takes note *with interest* of the preliminary findings of the United Nations research project on developmental implications of population ageing, presented at the Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, held in Paris from 16 to 20 November 1992,[70] expresses its appreciation to the Government of Sweden for supporting this project, and invites the United Nations Population Fund to continue its support for it;

8. *Invites* interested Member States, non-governmental organizations and research centres to support the activities of the United Nations programme on ageing, particularly research activities aimed at suggesting policy options to enhance contributions of the elderly to development;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources, the research component of the United Nations programme on ageing in order to enable it, on the basis of approaches of the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action and the project on developmental implications of population ageing, to develop policy and programme options for assisting Member States in achieving their national targets on ageing for the year 2001 and in implementing the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

10. *Commends* the United Nations Postal Administration for issuing, on 5 February 1993, a set of six commemorative stamps on the theme "Ageing: Dignity and Participation";

11. *Reiterates* the appeal made by the General Assembly, in the Proclamation on Ageing in the annex to its resolution 47/5, to the international community to highlight ageing at major forthcoming events, including the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Year of the Family, to be observed in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, to be observed in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/5, to observe 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons;

13. *Invites* Member States to strengthen their national mechanisms on ageing, *inter alia*, to enable them to serve as national focal points for the preparations for and observance of the Year;

14. *Appeals* to Governments and non-governmental organizations to make known to the Secretary-General their views on the preparations for and observance of the Year in order to ensure an adequate basis for formulating the programme for the Year;

15. *Invites* the regional commissions to take an active part in the preparations for and observance of the Year, focusing on the specific needs and requirements of each region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draft a conceptual framework of a programme, at the national, regional and international levels, for the preparations for and observance of the Year, and to submit it for consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session in 1995, and by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, in 1995.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/23. International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution.*

"*International Year of the Family*

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 45/133 of 14 December 1990 and 46/92 of 16 December 1991 concerning the International Year of the Family, as expressions of the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"*Recalling* that major United Nations instruments on human rights and social policy, as well as relevant global plans and programmes of action, call for the widest possible protection and assistance to be accorded to the family,

*By a letter dated 2 September 1993, the President of the Economic and Social Council transmitted the draft resolution to the General Assembly for adoption before the end of its forty-seventh session; the Assembly adopted the draft resolution at its 112th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1993 (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 93).

"*Convinced* that equality between the sexes, women's equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibility are essential elements of modern family policy,

"*Conscious* of the existence of various concepts of the family in different social, cultural and political systems,

"*Aware*, at the same time, that families are the fullest reflection, at the grass-roots level, of the strengths and weaknesses of the social and developmental welfare environment, and as such offer a uniquely comprehensive and synthesizing approach to social issues,

"*Realizing* that families, as basic units of social life, are major agents of sustainable development at all levels of society, and that their contribution to that process is crucial for its success,

"*Stressing* that the observance of the Year in 1994 will immediately precede the celebration by the family of nations of the historic fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, on the state of preparations for the Year,[71]

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the International Year of the Family;[71]

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for a well-coordinated and impressive effort in the preliminary and preparatory phases to the Year, despite resource constraints, and for the considerable progress made towards its observance;

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Year has gained increasing support at all levels, and that the preparatory process has enhanced and strengthened the substantive orientation of the Year;

"4. *Commends* all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have undertaken special efforts to prepare for the observance of the Year;

"5. *Urges* Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially those which have not yet done so, to intensify the efforts undertaken, by, *inter alia*, the identification of national coordinating mechanisms and the elaboration of national programmes of action, in the preparations for and observance of the Year;

"6. *Welcomes* the holding in 1993 of four regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the Year, organized by the secretariat for the Year in the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, and hosted by the Governments of China, Colombia, Malta and Tunisia;

"7. *Takes note with interest* the proposal by the Government of Slovakia that the Bratislava International Centre of Family Studies be affiliated with the United Nations;[72]

"8. *Also takes note with interest* the results of the Expert Group Meeting on the Social Consequences of Population Growth and Changing Social Conditions, with Particular Emphasis on the Family,[73] co-sponsored by the Government of Germany and held at Vienna from 21 to 25 September 1992;

"9. *Welcomes* the active involvement of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process for the Year, including the major global initiative to convene a world non-governmental organization forum entitled 'Launching the International Year of the Family, 1994: Strengthening Families for the Well-being of Individuals and Societies', to be held at Valletta from 28 November to 2 December 1993, and calls upon all those concerned to support the event in every possible manner;

"10. *Expresses its special gratitude* to Governments and other donors, especially those in the private sector, that have generously responded to earlier appeals to contribute resources to the Voluntary Fund for the International Year of the Family;

"11. *Appeals* to all Governments concerned and all other prospective donors to pledge their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, notably during the pledging segments of the regional and interregional preparatory meetings in 1993, with a view to releasing new funds for specific family-oriented projects, particularly in developing countries, during both the Year and the follow-up thereto;

"12. *Invites* policy-making organs of specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system to consider, in the context of their substantive mandates, the principles and objectives of the Year and follow-up action to the Year for the benefit of the families of the world;

"13. *Also invites* organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their programme budgets for 1994 and 1995, as appropriate, programme elements for the observance of and follow-up to the Year;

"14. *Decides* to devote one of its plenary meetings at its forty-eighth session, in early December 1993, to launching the International Year of the Family;

"15. *Also decides* that, beginning in 1994, 15 May of every year shall be observed as the International Day of Families;

"16. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to include in the agendas for their sessions in 1993 or 1994 consideration of the principles and objectives of the Year in the context of their major areas of concern, and to propose specific follow-up measures regarding human rights, population issues and the advancement of women as each affects or is affected by families, including family-oriented components of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

"17. *Decides* to devote two plenary meetings at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, to the implementation of the follow-up to the Year, and to designate those meetings as an international conference on families, which should take place at an appropriate global policy-making level and in keeping with the procedures and practices of the General Assembly;

"18. *Appeals* to Member States as well as to all other participants in the observance of the Year to highlight 1994 as a special occasion to benefit families of the world in their quest for a better life for all, based on the principle of subsidiarity, which seeks solutions to problems at the lowest level of the societal structure;

"19. *Calls for* a concerted promotional and information campaign on behalf of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, with strong participation of the mass media;

"20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(*a*) To seek the views of States members of the Commission for Social Development on the desirability of working out a declaration on the role, responsibilities and rights of families on the occasion of the Year ;

"(*b*) To plan adequate resources, including staff, through redeployment, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, with a view to ensuring effective observance of and follow-up to the Year, commensurate with its important principles and objectives;

"(*c*) To continue taking specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, particularly within the mandates of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to give widespread publicity to the preparations for and observance of the Year, and to increase the dissemination of information on the subject;

"(*d*) To report on the observance of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, and to submit specific proposals on the follow-up to the Year, including a draft plan of action, if deemed appropriate, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session;

"21. *Decides* to consider the question of the International Year of the Family at its fiftieth session, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, under the item entitled 'Social development'."

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1993/24. Tenth anniversary of International Youth Year and draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering all relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolutions 40/14 of 18 November 1985, 45/103 of 14 December 1990 and 47/85 of 16 December 1992,

Recognizing the need to improve the situation of youth through concerted action aimed at more effective programming of youth activities and the implementation and evaluation of those programmes at all levels within the framework of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in 1995,

Noting the interlinkages between the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing the draft calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year and the draft world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond,[74]

1. *Endorses* the calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue refining the draft world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals to be submitted by Member States, specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system, and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including non-governmental youth organizations, particularly in the light of the deliberations and suggestions of the Commission for Social Development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the United Nations statement of intent on youth: problems and potentials,[75] which could become an integral part of the world programme of action for youth;

4. *Urges* Member States, national coordinating committees and non-governmental organizations to prepare national programmes of action for the period 1993-1995 in the context of the preparations for the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, encompassing provisions for substantive, promotional and informational activities directed towards youth, the authorities and the community at all levels, and to inform the Secretary-General of the progress achieved;

5. *Urges* all specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned, including the regional commissions, to incorporate appropriate activities within their work programmes for the period 1993-1995 in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year;

6. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to develop and implement a specific international programme of informational activities to be carried out mainly at the national level to ensure that the potential value of the observance of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year is fully understood;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Youth Fund remains an important operational mechanism of the subprogramme of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Integration of youth in development";

8. *Stresses* the importance of considering the issues of integration and participation of youth in society as part of the preparatory process and final agenda for the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in 1995;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to give all possible support, through the redeployment of existing resources, as well as through extrabudgetary resources, to the subprogramme of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Integration of youth in development";

10. *Calls upon* the Commission for Social Development to give priority attention at its thirty-fourth session to the refinement of the draft world programme of action

for youth to the year 2000 and beyond, and to establish an ad hoc informal open-ended working group on youth for this purpose, with a view to formulating a final draft to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1995 and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

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ANNEX

Calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace

I. PREPARATORY PHASE (1993-1994)

A. *Activities at the national level*

Preparations could be facilitated by the establishment of a coordinating or preparatory committee at the highest level of government, which would include youth representatives in its membership. Such a body would undertake some or all of the following tasks:

(*a*) To develop a detailed programme based on an appropriate analysis of the situation of youth;

(*b*) To review existing youth-related national legislation, policies, plans and programmes, including administrative structures and services for youth;

(*c*) To collate and disseminate existing data and research on youth-related issues;

(*d*) To promote action-oriented research and studies by academic institutions, research institutes and youth organizations;

(*e*) To launch public information campaigns, using the mass media and other information networks, to promote awareness of youth issues and reinforce a positive attitude towards young people;

(*f*) To raise awareness of particular youth issues by promoting "creative" events, such as drawing, photographic, art and essay competitions, the results of which could be published in 1995;

(*g*) To promote communication between government and youth groups, and between generations in different formal and informal settings, thereby encouraging the active involvement of young people in the preparation and commemoration of the tenth anniversary and in the shaping of youth policies.

B. *Activities at the international andregional levels*

Non-governmental organizations

1. International and regional non-governmental organizations will clearly have an important role and might thus wish to consider how best they could reorient some of their activities to mark the tenth anniversary. Some of the possibilities for action are:

(*a*) To carry out or support independent surveys on the situation of young people, support research and facilitate publication or dissemination of research findings, especially where other channels of distribution are difficult to access;

(*b*) To conduct independent surveys and assessments of existing youth policies, plans and programmes, identifying current and emerging youth issues;

(*c*) To facilitate the publishing and exchange of information on youth activities, using their publications and information networks;

(*d*) To promote cultural and educational exhibits and radio and television programmes, highlighting international cooperation on youth issues and concerns;

(*e*) To encourage their regional and national offices to assist Governments in activities related to the anniversary of International Youth Year.

United Nations agencies and bodies

2. United Nations agencies and bodies may be expected to provide appropriate support to the activities marking the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, at the level and in a manner corresponding to their respective mandates. In planning their programmes for the period 1993-1994, they might wish to give special consideration to how these could be made to support the activities marking the anniversary. Various possibilities might be considered, as listed below:

(*a*) To link to the preparations for the tenth anniversary activities pertaining to other major international events, such as the International Year of the Family (1994), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace (1995), the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations (1995), the World Summit for Social Development (1995) and the World Conference on Human Rights (1993);

(*b*) To support Governments in the strengthening of their national youth policies, programmes and strategies;

(*c*) To organize meetings, seminars, conferences and workshops on specific topics of particular relevance to youth;

(*d*) To give special attention to youth issues in 1995 in their regular bulletins, journals and newsletters;

(*e*) To mobilize the substantive resources of their regional and national offices with a view to assisting non-governmental organizations in their preparatory activities.

II. OBSERVANCE PHASE (1995)

A. *Activities at the national level*

It is not yet possible to decide the most appropriate manner in which the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year might be marked in different countries, at different levels of Government and by the different non-governmental entities concerned. The type of activities that should be suggested for implementation in 1995 will depend on the extent to which plans drawn up for the preparatory phase in 1993 and 1994 are finalized and implemented. At this stage, Governments, in cooperation with national youth organizations, might be requested to plan ahead, so that the tenth anniversary could provide an opportunity to initiate substantive measures in favour of youth, taking advantage of the publicity generated by the anniversary and by events such as the following:

(*a*) Conferences, workshops and debates on youth-related issues, in which prominent persons in the community would take part, for instance, political leaders and scholars, and especially youth leaders;

(*b*) Statements and appearances by prominent political personalities including, where possible, heads of Government, highlighting the positive contributions young people make to society;

(*c*) Issuance of commemorative stamps, posters and other souvenir materials;

(*d*) Designation of a national youth day, week or month during which youth issues could be highlighted in a variety of national events, by means of a special focus on youth, for example, in book fairs and other cultural events or sports competitions;

(*e*) Special events organized by young people to draw attention to days designated for commemoration by the United Nations and other events widely observed, for example, International Women's Day (8 March), World Health Day (7 April), World Environment Day (5 June), International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June), World Population Day (11 July), International Day of Peace (third Tuesday in September), United Nations Day (24 October), World AIDS Day (1 December), International Day of Disabled Persons (3 December) and Human Rights Day (10 December).

B. *Activities at the international level*

The General Assembly decided, in its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions, as 1995 would mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year and the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly may wish to mark these events in some special manner, for example:

(*a*) By agreeing to a United Nations statement of intent on youth in conjunction with the adoption in 1995 of a world programme of action for youth;

(*b*) By designating, in 1995, an international youth day.

1993/25. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of research on social issues for the formulation and implementation of development policies and, in this context, the functions and important contribution of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development,

Emphasizing the important role the Institute can play in the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995,

Stressing the need to provide the necessary financial and administrative resources to enable the Institute to play its role and to further enhance its capacity to undertake research on critical problems of social development,

Having considered the report of the Board of the Institute on its activities during the period 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992,[76]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments providing financial support to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

2. *Invites* those Governments that have not yet done so to make financial contributions to the Institute according to their capabilities, and those Governments that already support the Institute to consider the possibility of increasing their contributions, in both cases preferably on a regular basis;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide, within existing resources, financial and administrative services to the Institute in order to give it the capacity to carry out its research on critical social development problems.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/26. Violence against women in all its forms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on domestic violence,[77]

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 45/114 of 14 December 1990 on domestic violence and 47/96 of 16 December 1992 on violence against migrant women workers,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/46 of 8 March 1993, in which the Commission, *inter alia*, condemned all acts of violence and violations of human rights directed specifically against women,[78]

Referring to the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 November 1991,[19]

Reaffirming its resolution 1992/18 of 30 July 1992,

Fully supporting the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women,[20] elaborated at the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women and at the Meeting of the Working Group on Violence against Women of the Commission on the Status of Women, held at Vienna from 31 August to 4 September 1992,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing and endemic violence against women,

Convinced of the necessity of substantially improving the situation of victims of violence,

Calling attention to the fact that it is important for perpetrators of domestic violence to receive appropriate punishment,

Noting that, unlike rape within the family or in the community, systematic rape used as a political strategy is not mentioned in the documents referred to above,

Strongly condemning systematic rape during armed conflict,

Recognizing the increased public attention that is being given to the issue of violence against women, and how women can be victimized by virtue of their gender,

Recognizing also the work being done by non-governmental organizations in eliminating violence against women, in drawing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of violence against women and in assisting women who are victims of violence,

Appreciating international cooperation in efforts to combat violence against women,

1. *Urges* Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations concerned:

(*a*) To take all possible steps to prevent violence against women;

(*b*) To intensify their efforts to use criminal law to prohibit violent acts against women;

(*c*) To promote police and penal systems that combine the protection of society with the prosecution and appropriate punishment of perpetrators;

(*d*) To offer full assistance, including provision of safe shelter, access to the legal system and, where necessary, counselling, medical, financial and other support, to women who are victims of violence;

(*e*) To improve police training to ensure that all incidents of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and that adequate help and support are given to victims in countries where it is necessary;

(*f*) To respond quickly to every case that calls for assistance to be provided to the victim;

(*g*) To take measures to combat violence against women occurring within the community, such as rape, sexual abuse, traditional practices harmful to women, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

(*h*) To guarantee appropriate punishment and treatment of offenders, including sentencing strategies that deter perpetrators from repeating offences;

(*i*) To include the issue of violence against women in all its forms in the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family, in 1994, under the question of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*j*) To include the issue of violence against women in all its forms under the appropriate item of the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to include the issue of violence against women in all its forms in the provisional agenda of its third session;

3. *Urges* Governments to give their full support to the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth ses-

sion of the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women, recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session;

4. *Welcomes* the extrabudgetary funds provided by the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, for the publication, in English, of the document entitled "Strategies for confronting domestic violence: a resource manual", prepared in collaboration with the Government of Canada, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the Helsinki Institute and reviewed at an expert group meeting hosted by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy,[79] and requests the Secretary-General to publish it as soon as possible in the other official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of regular budgetary or extrabudgetary funds.

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1993/27. Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/20 of 9 May 1979, 1984/48 of 25 May 1984 and 1990/24 of 24 May 1990 and General Assembly resolutions 45/121 of 14 December 1990 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling further the Milan Plan of Action,[80] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[81] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines),[82] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),[83] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[84] and the resolution entitled "Prevention of urban crime" adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[85]

Aware of the universal character of urban crime,

Recognizing the usefulness of establishing guidelines to facilitate action on preventing urban crime,

Anxious to respond to the call by many States for technical cooperation programmes adapted to local conditions and needs,

1. *Takes note* of the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, contained in the annex to the present resolution, which are aimed at making urban crime prevention more effective;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the proposed guidelines as widely as possible, with a view to having them examined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session for inclusion in the discussion under item 6 of the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995,[86] and then published in the most appropriate form, for example in the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*;[87]

3. *Encourages* Member States to report on their experiences in elaborating urban crime prevention projects on the basis of the proposed guidelines;

4. *Calls upon* the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and non-governmental organizations to report on their experiences in the field of urban crime prevention and to express their observations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine, taking into account the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the possibility of coordinating measures for urban crime prevention that may be included in the assistance programmes carried out by other United Nations entities;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to examine, together with international financial institutions, the possibility of including urban crime prevention measures in their assistance programmes.

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ANNEX

Proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention

A. MODALITIES FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. All cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should comply with the principles set out below.

Local approach to problems

2. Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms. For each case a local approach to the problems to be addressed must be adopted. This involves:

(*a*) A local diagnostic survey of the crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their scope;

(*b*) The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling this diagnostic survey and in crime prevention: public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises etc.), community representatives etc.;

(*c*) The setting up, from the outset, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy.

Concerted design of a global crime prevention action plan

3. The global crime prevention action plan:

(*a*) Shall define:

(i) The nature of the phenomena to be tackled (poverty, unemployment, housing, health and education problems, cultural or inter-ethnic conflicts, drugs etc.);

(ii) The objectives being pursued and the time-limits fixed for them to be attained;

(iii) The modalities of action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved *vis-à-vis* the implementation of the plan (national and local resources to be mobilized and resources available through international cooperation);

(*b*) Shall involve a wide range of fields:

(i) Family, young people and adults, relationship between the generations or between social groups etc.;

(ii) Education, civic values, culture etc.;

(iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment;

(iv) Housing;

(v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;

(vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;

(vii) Combating the culture of violence;

(*c*) Shall involve a range of actors representing:

(i) The police, the courts, education, housing, health, social workers etc.;

(ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents etc.;

(iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;

(*d*) Shall provide for action on various levels:

(i) Primary prevention:

a. By promoting welfare and health development and progress and by combating all forms of social deprivation;

b. By promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;

c. By promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures;

d. By adapting the working methods of the police and the courts (community police and courts);

(ii) Prevention of recidivism:

a. Through modified police intervention (rapid response, within the local community etc.);

b. By modifying methods of judicial intervention:

i. Diversification of modalities of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (special system for minors);

ii. Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime;

iii. Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;

(iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;

(iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in the treatment of victims by means of the following:

a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively;

b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation);

c. Introducing systems of victim reception, assistance and follow-up.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

The national authorities

4. The national authorities:

(*a*) Should provide active encouragement to local actors (information, technical and financial aid etc.);

(*b*) Should coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs (possibly by means of contracts between national and local authorities);

(*c*) Should organize interministerial consultation and cooperation mechanisms.

The national and local authorities

5. The national and local authorities:

(*a*) Should be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities;

(*b*) Should implement training programmes (national and local) to inform and support all the professionals involved in crime prevention (initial training as well as in-service training to accommodate changes in working methods);

(*c*) Should compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how;

(*d*) Should provide for means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and the possible revision of it.

1993/28. The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it determined that the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should be guided by three priority themes, one of which included the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, and in section III of which it invited Member States to establish reliable and effective channels of communication among themselves and with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the regional institutes affiliated with the United Nations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Congress, *inter alia*, the resolution on the role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment,[85]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly called for strengthening regional and international cooperation in combating transnational crime,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration of the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, in organizing the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, held at Lauchhammer, Germany, from 25 to 29 April 1992,

Noting also with appreciation the ongoing study on environmental crime, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development, undertaken jointly by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Australian Institute of Criminology,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of undertaking activities in the field of environmental crime in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular to include environmental crime as an issue for technical cooperation and, for that purpose, to establish, with input from Member States, a roster of experts from all regions in the field of environmental crime;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the regional or associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to assist the Secretary-General in this endeavour by sharing their expertise;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and the bodies concerned to continue their efforts to protect nature and the environment using, in addition to measures provided by administrative law and liability under civil law, measures in the field of national criminal law, and to provide requesting Member States with technical cooperation in the field of environmental crime.

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ANNEX

Conclusions of the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, held at Lauchhammer, Germany, from 25 to 29 April 1992

1. The existing state of the environment is serious and calls for efficient countermeasures throughout Europe at the national, supranational and international levels. The environment as a whole and its component elements must be protected in such a way that:

(*a*) Existing damage will be eliminated or at least reduced (including restoration);

(*b*) Harm will be prevented;

(*c*) Risk will be minimized.

2. There should be enhanced recognition of environmental interests as special or particular legal interests. The necessity of using water, air, the soil and other natural elements to a certain extent, however, precludes a prohibition on every action affecting those environmental interests.

3. Environmental protection requires an integrated approach employing a variety of instruments for influencing conduct and reducing burdens on the environment, ranging from public participation to the use of sanctions. Regulatory environmental administrative law still remains at the heart of state instruments for the protection of the environment. Other methods of environmental protection, for example, economic incentives or the use of civil sanctions, will be important for many aspects of environmental protection. In addition, criminal law should play a flanking and supporting and, where appropriate, independent role.

4. The goal in using the threat of sanctions is not only to back up the enforcement of administrative rules, but also to protect environmental interests as such (qualifying them as penally-protected interests). Here, too, criminal law can have a general and special preventive effect and may, by its moral stigma, heighten environmental awareness.

5. Substantive criminal law can play an autonomous and independent role in cases of serious attacks on the environment, including the endangerment of public health or of life or of serious bodily harm. Above and beyond this, the legislator cannot develop behavioural criteria under criminal law which are more stringent than those under administrative law. In that respect, environmental criminal law is closely linked to and dependent upon administrative law, which limits the effect of the former; nevertheless, this does not provide any reason for it not to be used in this context. That limitation is also dependent upon what differences exist in the approach and the means of the administration and the judiciary in the role which they play in protecting the environment. To reduce the risk of non-uniform application, emphasis should be placed on links with administrative regulations by comparison with links with administrative decisions.

6. Environmental criminal law should encompass all areas of the environment. It is up to the national legislators whether in this respect offences are developed which refer to the environment as a whole or the specific components thereof. The legislator should develop at least a common or similar offence in relation to water, air and soil pollution.

7. Offences should be differentiated according to their seriousness (with, as a consequence, a different range of sanctions). One factor is the division according to the state of *mens rea* between intentional and reckless or negligent acts. Another emerging possibility is the use of the concept of endangerment in addition to the traditional use of so-called result crimes in continental legislation.

8. It is not sufficient to use criminal law only to combat damage to other violations of environmental entities. Serious infringements of safety regulations, of other operator duties or of the administrator's preventive control interests can vastly increase the risk that hazards or damage will incur. Therefore it is justifiable to invoke criminal law to deal with the inappropriate handling of hazardous substances, goods and plants or the possible impairment of control interests. A distinction may be drawn between offences which require that the act:

(*a*) Create a concrete or actual danger to environmental objects (so-called concrete endangerment offence);

(*b*) Occur in a situation with a likelihood of danger (see the penal provision in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;[84] so-called potential endangerment offence);

(*c*) Cover a mode of behaviour which is typically dangerous for the environment (e.g., operation without the necessary permit of a plant classified in a list as typically dangerous; violation of an order prohibiting the running of a plant; illegal disposal or export of dangerous waste; so-called abstract endangerment offence).

9. Minor offences (especially non-severe violations of administrative rules) could, without a loss of efficiency, be sanctioned only by fines or, in countries where a distinction exists between criminal and administrative punitive sanctions, be classified as administrative violations (punishable by a non-criminal fine). In that respect the scope of criminal law could even be restricted.

10. In the context of moves towards the introduction of alternative or additional measures under criminal law in general, in comparison with the traditional use of fines and imprisonment, consideration should also be given to the possibility of using other measures (such as restoration of the status quo; imposition of obligations to improve the state of the environment; confiscation of proceeds from crime). The decision on such a variety of measures may be dependent on the use of those instruments by the administration and on their effect.

11. Support should be given to the extension of the idea of imposing (criminal or non-criminal) fines on corporations (or possibly even other measures) in Europe.

12. When using criminal law and creating new offences in the area of environmental protection, consideration should be given to the need for enforcement resources. In countries where prosecution is not undertaken by the administrative agencies themselves, the application (and effect) of environmental criminal law by the prosecuting authority and judiciary is to a great extent dependent on the use of the knowledge and experience of those agencies and upon their cooperation. In order to reduce conflicts of interests and to enhance the possibility of clearing up cases, legal rules or administrative guidelines for reporting offences by administrative agencies should be developed. Cooperation and coordination between the administrative and criminal agencies is essential. Special training and sufficient staffing should be provided. Further studies on improved measures for enforcement of existing environmental protection legislation should be undertaken.

13. The environment must be protected not only at the national but also at the international level. In this respect criminal law for the protection of the environment should also be developed at the international level.

14. Improvements should be made in the options available for prosecuting extraterritorial or transboundary criminal offences. In that respect:

(*a*) It should be possible to take jurisdiction in all countries over offences of a transboundary nature. Positive conflicts of jurisdiction should be solved. The problem of dealing under the criminal law with acts permitted in one State, and which produce harmful effects in another State where such acts are prohibited, should be examined in the light of the development of international and/or supranational law, including the use of bilateral and multilateral conventions or European Community regulations to develop common environmental standards;

(*b*) The extension of extraterritorial jurisdiction or the possible use or expansion of extradition should be considered.

15. European standards of environmental substantive criminal law should be developed. Following the encouragement for the harmonization of regional legislation given by the adoption of the resolution entitled "The role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment" by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[85] which was welcomed by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the efforts of the Council of Europe in elaborating a convention and a recommendation on environmental offences should be supported. Such instruments should reflect the basic ideas expressed in paragraphs 6, 8 and 10 above. This will improve international cooperation and reduce the danger of dislocation through the evasion of stricter enforcement in one country by moving to another country.

16. European conventions applicable to international cooperation in the prosecution of offences (e.g., by extradition, mutual assistance, transfer of proceedings) should be adhered to and utilized.

1993/29. World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the increasing dimensions and sophistication of organized transnational crime,

Recognizing the danger posed by organized transnational crime to all countries of the world,

Reaffirming the need for more intensified international cooperation to prevent and control organized transnational crime,

Convinced that effective and concerted action at all levels to prevent and control the activities of organized transnational criminal groups represents an investment in the future for all societies,

Recognizing the need to intensify and coordinate efforts against organized transnational crime at the national and regional levels in order to ensure concerted and efficient global action,

Convinced that the regular exchange and dissemination of information can assist Governments in establishing adequate criminal justice systems and in devising effective strategies and policies against crime,

Convinced also that technical assistance in this field is indispensable,

Convinced further of the need to develop means of cooperating at the investigative and judicial levels,

Considering that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat has at its disposal the knowledge and expertise required to assist Member States in their efforts against organized transnational crime,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/107, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 47/87 and 47/91 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling that, in section IV of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, the Council recognized the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize, without real growth implications for the overall regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995, a World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held in the third quarter of 1994, which should have the following objectives:

(*a*) To examine the problems and dangers posed by organized transnational crime in the various regions of the world;

(*b*) To consider national legislation and to evaluate its adequacy to deal with the various forms of organized transnational crime and to identify appropriate guidelines for legislative and other measures to be taken at the national level;

(*c*) To identify the most effective forms of international cooperation for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial levels;

(*d*) To consider appropriate modalities and guidelines for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the regional and international levels;

(*e*) To consider whether it would be feasible to elaborate international instruments, including conventions, against organized transnational crime;

2. *Accepts with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Italy to act as host for the Conference;

3. *Invites* all Member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session on the status of the preparations for the Conference.

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1993/30. Control of the proceeds of crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in section VI of which the Council determined that the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should be guided by three priority themes, one of which included money-laundering,

Recalling also resolution 1/2 of 29 April 1992 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on control of the proceeds of crime,[89]

Aware that control of the proceeds of crime is an essential element in the struggle against organized transnational crime,

Convinced that international action against organized transnational crime requires, in addition to intensified law enforcement, concerted efforts to prevent and control the laundering of the proceeds of crime as an essential means of destroying criminal organizations,

Convinced also that effective control of the proceeds of crime requires concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their illegal activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in international cooperation,

Convinced further that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits and that international action aimed at controlling the proceeds of crime can therefore only be effective if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

Noting the efforts already undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the efforts of the Council of Europe, the European Community and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States,

Recalling the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[90] on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

Welcoming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993,[91]

1. *Requests* the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat:

(*a*) To continue studying the problem of controlling the proceeds of crime;

(*b*) To continue collecting relevant information on national legislation and its implementation;

(*c*) To consider identifying areas of interest to criminal organizations, with a view to evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of measures taken to control the proceeds derived from criminal activities;

(*d*) To consider, in cooperation with the United Nations bodies concerned and other relevant entities, such as the Financial Action Task Force, the possibility of assisting Governments, at their request, in developing guidelines for the detection, investigation and prosecution of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and in providing information to assist financial institutions in detecting, monitoring and controlling suspicious transactions and in preventing the infiltration of the legitimate economy by the proceeds of crime;

(*e*) To elaborate appropriate training material for use in providing practical assistance to Member States at their request;

(*f*) To provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in drafting, revising and implementing relevant legislation, in organizing special investigation teams and in training law enforcement, investigative, prosecutorial and judicial personnel;

2. *Invites* the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to cooperate closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in matters related to the control of the proceeds of crime;

3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Italy and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in organizing, in cooperation with financial institutions—at the international and national levels—of the various countries that have dealt with the problem of controlling the proceeds of crime, and under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, to be held in Italy in June 1994.

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1993/31. Strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it accorded high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and requested an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme,

Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat can only be effective if it is provided with resources that are commensurate with its requirements and that allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[92] on the progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22,

Deeply concerned about the delay in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Council resolution 1992/22, with respect to strengthening, as resources permit, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and upgrading the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch into a division,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in enabling Member States to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime;

2. *Reaffirms also* the importance of the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body for the activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Reaffirms further* its decision, contained in its resolution 1992/22, section VI, to accord high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, and to request an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and to Council resolution 1992/22 by strengthening the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by upgrading it into a division, headed by a Director, if necessary by reallocating existing resources;

5. *Takes note* of the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1994-1995,[93] submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, and requests the Secretary-General to reflect it, as modified in accordance with decisions of the Commission, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

6. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly to ensure proper follow-up to the proposals of the Secretary-General, pursuant to the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on progress made in the implementation of Council resolution 1992/22 and the present resolution.

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1993/32. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be convened in 1995,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 35/171 of 15 December 1980 and 45/121 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly noted the importance of the United Nations congresses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Acknowledging the new role of the congresses stipulated in paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152,

Emphasizing the importance of undertaking all the preparatory activities for the Ninth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Recalling its resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, incorporating proposals for action-oriented research and demonstration workshops related to the topics selected for the Ninth Congress,

Recalling that, in the same resolution, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the Ninth Congress, taking into account, *inter alia*, the need for all draft resolutions on the selected topics to be submitted well in advance of the Ninth Congress,

Aware of the role played in crime prevention and criminal justice by the dissemination to the public of relevant information and of the impact on society at large of the mass media, at both the national and international levels,

Considering that, in view of the internationalization of new forms of criminality, the criminal justice community should work hand-in-hand with the mass media to attain an optimal level of dissemination of reliable and timely information on crime prevention,

Aware of the important work to be accomplished by the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth Congress,[94]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Uganda to act as host for the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session:

1. Opening of the Congress
2. Organizational matters
3. International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
4. Action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment: national experiences and international cooperation
5. Criminal justice and police systems: management and improvement of police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecution, courts, corrections; and the role of lawyers
6. Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crimes in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives
7. Adoption of the report of the Congress;

3. *Also approves* the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as recommended by the Commission at its second session and contained in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Notes* that the Commission, also at its second session, approved a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress;

5. *Endorses* the programme of work for the Ninth Congress, including the holding of six workshops on the following topics:

(*a*) Extradition and international cooperation: exchange of national experience and implementation of relevant principles in national legislation (one day);

(*b*) Mass media and crime prevention (one day);

(*c*) Urban policy and crime prevention (one day);

(*d*) Prevention of violent crime (one day);

(*e*) Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice (two days);

(*f*) International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of criminal justice information (two days);

6. *Notes* that all organizational work for the workshops mentioned in paragraph 5 above will be coordinated by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat;

7. *Accepts with appreciation* the initiatives taken by the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to assist the Secretariat in convening the workshops, as well as the initiatives taken by States to participate actively in the organization of and follow-up to such workshops;[95]

8. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure the full participation of the latter in the workshops;

9. *Decides* to include in the programme of work of the Ninth Congress a one-day discussion in plenary meeting on experiences in and practical measures aimed at combating corruption involving public officials;

10. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to support financially, organizationally and technically the preparations for the workshops;

11. *Takes note* of the timetable for the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[94]

12. *Recommends* that adequate provision be made for the attendance of representatives of the relevant regional commissions at the third and fourth sessions of the Commission and at the Ninth Congress;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To undertake the necessary logistic steps, in collaboration with Member States and the network of crime prevention institutes, to mobilize the participation of relevant parties in the preparations for all six workshops;

(*b*) To allocate, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, the necessary resources for the organization of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and of the Congress itself;

(*c*) To make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and in the Congress itself;

(*d*) To provide the necessary additional resources, including temporary assistance, to the United Nations Office at Vienna, in order to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, all preparatory and follow-up activities for the Ninth Congress;

(*e*) To provide resources, as required, to ensure a wide and effective programme of public information related to the preparations for the Ninth Congress and the Congress itself;

(*f*) To invite twenty expert consultants to participate in the Ninth Congress, at the expense of the United Nations, as was done for the previous three United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, thus ensuring that adequate expertise is provided to the Congress by each region for each substantive topic;

(*g*) To appoint, in accordance with the established practice for the congresses, a Secretary-General of the Ninth Congress;

14. *Decides* that the Ninth Congress should be held early in 1995 for a period of ten working days and two days of pre-Congress consultations;

15. *Encourages* Governments to undertake preparations for the Ninth Congress by all appropriate means, with a view to formulating national position papers;

16. *Invites* the Commission to accord high priority, at its third session, to the preparations for the Ninth Congress and to ensure that all necessary organizations and substantive arrangements are made in good time.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

ANNEX

Draft rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Composition of delegations

Rule 1

The delegation of each State participating in the Congress shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Designated representatives

Rule 2

An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the head of delegation.

Submission of credentials

Rule 3

1. The credentials of representatives shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress, if possible not later than one week before the opening of the Congress. Any later change in the composition of delegations shall also be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress.

Credentials Committee

Rule 4

1. There shall be a Credentials Committee of nine members appointed by the Congress on the proposal of the President. Its membership shall, as far as possible, be the same as that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its preceding session.

2. The Credentials Committee shall itself elect from among the representatives of participating States a Chairman and such other officers as it considers necessary.

3. The Credentials Committee shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Congress.

Provisional participation in the Congress

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Congress upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Congress.

II. OFFICERS

Elections

Rule 6

The Congress shall elect from among the representatives of participating States a President, 24 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for each of the committees provided for in rule 45. These officers shall constitute the General Committee and shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

Acting President

Rule 7

1. If the President finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he or she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents as acting President.

2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same power and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President

Rule 8

If the President is unable to perform his or her functions, a new President shall be elected.

Voting rights of the President

Rule 9

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall designate another member of his or her delegation to exercise that function.

III. General Committee

Chairman

Rule 10

The President or, in his or her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by the President shall serve as Chairman of the General Committee.

Substitute members

Rule 11

1. If the President or a Vice-President or the Rapporteur-General is absent from a meeting of the General Committee, he or she may designate a member of his or her delegation to act as a substitute.

2. In case of absence, the Chairman of a committee shall designate another officer of the committee or, if none is available, a member thereof, as a substitute. However, such a substitute shall not have the right to vote if he or she is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 12

1. In addition to carrying out other functions provided in these rules, the General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Congress and, subject to decisions of the Congress, shall ensure the coordination of its work.

2. At the request of the Chairman of a committee, the General Committee may adjust the allocation of work to the committees.

IV. Secretariat

Duties of the Secretary-General

Rule 13

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint a Secretary-General and a Secretary of the Congress and shall provide the staff required by the Congress and its subsidiary organs.

2. The Secretary-General of the Congress or his or her representative shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Congress and its subsidiary organs. He or she shall direct the staff assigned to perform services in connection with the Congress.

Duties of the secretariat

Rule 14

The secretariat of the Congress shall, in accordance with these rules:

(*a*) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

(*b*) Receive, translate, reproduce and distribute the documents of the Congress;

(*c*) Publish and circulate the report and the official documents of the Congress;

(*d*) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(*e*) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the records of the Congress in the archives of the United Nations;

(*f*) Generally perform all other work that the Congress may require.

Statements by the secretariat

Rule 15

The Secretary-General of the Congress or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

V. Conduct of business

Quorum

Rule 16

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Congress are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

General powers of the President

Rule 17

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Congress, declare the opening and closing of each such meeting, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order. The President may propose to the Congress the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times participants may speak on a question, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Congress.

Points of order

Rule 18

Subject to rule 38, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the present rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 19

1. No one may address the Congress without having previously obtained the permission of the President, who shall, subject to the present rule and rules 17 and 22 to 25, call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Secretary of the Congress shall be in charge of drawing up a list of such speakers.

2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Congress and the President may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

3. The Congress may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question; a motion to set such limits shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, the President shall limit interventions on procedural questions to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

Precedence

Rule 20

The Chairman or another representative of a subsidiary organ may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that organ.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 21

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Congress, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers on the list, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure pursuant to rule 25.

Right of reply

Rule 22

The right of reply shall be accorded by the President to a representative of a State participating in the Congress who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply. Such replies should be as brief as possible.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 23

Subject to rule 38, a representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 24

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Closure of debate

Rule 25

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Order of motions

Rule 26

Subject to rule 18, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

(*a*) To suspend the meeting;

(*b*) To adjourn the meeting;

(*c*) To adjourn the debate;

(*d*) To close the debate.

Items for consideration

Rule 27

The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, shall approve the provisional agenda for the Congress. The Congress shall adopt the provisional agenda and consider the items therein.

Draft resolutions on topics selected for consideration by the Congress

Rule 28

1. Draft resolutions on items of the provisional agenda for the Congress shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the Congress four months prior to the Congress, and distributed to all Member States not later than two months prior to the Congress.

2. Draft resolutions are proposals requiring the adoption of a decision on the substantive items of the agenda.

Other proposals and amendments

Rule 29

Substantive amendments shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary of the Congress, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in the official languages of the Congress. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, substantive amendments shall be discussed or put to the vote no earlier than twenty-four hours after copies in the official languages of the Congress have been circulated to the delegations.

Rule 30

1. On a written proposal of one or several representatives of Member States submitted at the time of the consideration of the agenda, the Congress may decide, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, on the inclusion of other items in its agenda on urgent and important matters.

2. Draft resolutions pertaining to items on the agenda, as defined in paragraph 1 above, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress for distribution in the official languages to the representatives not later than forty-eight hours prior to their consideration.

Withdrawal of proposals and motions

Rule 31

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decisions on competence

Rule 32

Subject to rule 18, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Congress to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration

Rule 33

When a proposal or motion has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Congress, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the matter shall be immediately put to the vote.

VI. VOTING

Voting rights

Rule 34

Each State represented at the Congress shall have one vote.

Majority required

Rule 35

1. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, decisions of the Congress on all matters of substance shall require a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, and except as otherwise provided in the present rules, decisions of the Congress on all other matters shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

3. For the purpose of the present rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Methods of voting

Rule 36

Except as provided in rule 43, the Congress shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call vote, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Congress, beginning with the one whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each participating State shall be called in all roll-call votes, and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention".

Explanation of vote

Rule 37

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of an explanation of their votes, either before the voting has commenced or after it has been completed. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon unless it has been amended. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Conduct during voting

Rule 38

The President shall announce the commencement of voting, after which no representative shall be permitted to intervene until the result of the vote has been announced, except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

Division of proposals

Rule 39

A representative may move that parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. If the motion for division is adopted, those parts of the proposal that are approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Amendments

Rule 40

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

Order of voting on amendments

Rule 41

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Congress shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

Order of voting on proposals

Rule 42

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Congress decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Congress may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Elections

Rule 43

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Congress decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled.

Rule 44

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places.

VII. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Committees, subcommittees and working groups

Rule 45

There shall be as many committees of the whole as may be approved from time to time by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Each committee may set up subcommittees and working groups, to the extent permitted by available facilities.

Officers

Rule 46

1. In addition to a Chairman elected by the Congress pursuant to rule 6, each committee shall itself elect a Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur from among the representatives of participating States.

2. Subcommittees and working groups shall each elect a Chairman and no more than two Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of participating States.

Applicable rules

Rule 47

The rules contained in sections II and IV to VI above shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the proceedings of subsidiary organs, except that:

(*a*) The Chairmen of subsidiary organs other than the committees referred to in rule 45 may exercise the right to vote;

(*b*) A majority of the representatives participating in any subsidiary organs of limited membership shall constitute a quorum;

(*c*) Decisions of subsidiary organs shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that reconsideration of any such decision shall require the majority established by rule 33.

VIII. LANGUAGES AND DOCUMENTS

Official languages

Rule 48

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Congress.

Interpretation

Rule 49

1. Speeches made in an official language of the Congress shall be interpreted into the other such languages.

2. Statements may be made in a language other than an official language of the Congress if the speaker provides for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into the other official languages of the Congress by interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

Languages of official documents

Rule 50

Official documents shall be made available in the official languages of the Congress.

Sound recordings of meetings

Rule 51

The secretariat shall make sound recordings of meetings of the Congress and of the committees. Such recordings shall be made of meetings of other subsidiary organs when the body concerned so decides.

IX. REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Rule 52

1. The Congress shall adopt a report, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.

2. The report shall be distributed as soon as practicable and not later than six months after the closing of the Congress to all States and to other participants in the Congress.

X. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

General principles

Rule 53

1. The plenary meetings of the Congress and meetings of its subsidiary organs other than the General Committee and the Credentials Committee shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

2. Meetings of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee shall be held in private unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

XI. Other participants and observers

Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly

Rule 54

Representatives designated by organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of national liberation movements

Rule 55

Representatives designated by national liberation movements invited to the Congress may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of United Nations organs and related agencies

Rule 56

Representatives designated by organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Observers for other intergovernmental organizations

Rule 57

Observers designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Observers for non-governmental organizations

Rule 58

Observers designated by non-governmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups.

Individual experts and consultants

Rule 59

1. Individual experts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders may be invited to the Congress by the Secretary-General in their individual capacity and may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups.

2. The Secretary-General may invite a small number of expert consultants to participate in the Congress at the expense of the United Nations. In inviting such expert consultants, the Secretary-General shall pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Expert consultants thus invited may, as appropriate, initiate and assist in debates in the committees, subcommittees and working groups of the Congress.

Written statements

Rule 60

Written statements related to the work of the Congress submitted by the designated representatives, individual experts or observers referred to in rules 54 to 59 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are made available to the secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization shall be on a subject in which it has a special competence.

XII. Amendment or suspension of the rules of procedure

Method of amendment

Rule 61

The present rules may be amended by a decision of the Congress taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting upon a recommendation of the General Committee.

Method of suspension

Rule 62

1. Any of the present rules may be suspended by a decision of the Congress, provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects; subsidiary organs may by unanimous consent waive rules pertaining to them. Any suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to the period required to achieve it.

2. The present rule shall not apply to rule 30.

Periodic review of rules

Rule 63

After the completion of each Congress, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice shall make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to the present rules as it may deem necessary.

1993/33. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which it is stated that the contributions of the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to policy development and implementation, and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/89 of 16 December 1992,

Bearing in mind section IV, paragraph 2, of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for providing host facilities to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing assistance and support to the Institute.

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1993/34. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, concerning crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on computerization of criminal justice,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/120 of 17 December 1991 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Bearing in mind also General Assembly resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992 on crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind further section VI of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in which it determined the three priority themes that should guide the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the development of a detailed programme,

Recalling that in section VII of its resolution 1992/22, it decided, *inter alia*, that the Commission should include in its agenda, beginning with its second session, a standing item on the existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 1990/21 of 24 May 1990 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Taking note of the report of the Pre-sessional Working Group on the Implementation of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the former Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,[96]

Also taking note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts for the Evaluation of Implementation of United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[97]

Recalling section I of its resolution 1992/22, entitled "Strengthening the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, especially operational activities and advisory services",

Conscious that preventing and controlling crime is a growing challenge for most Member States and the international community as a whole,

Convinced that developing crime prevention and criminal justice skills is necessary to strengthen the rule of law and to promote democracy,

Alarmed by the negative impact of criminal activities on the development process in many countries, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition,

Bearing in mind the urgent need of the least developed countries for assistance, particularly in training crime prevention and criminal justice officials and practitioners,

Conscious of the relationship between national crime and more sophisticated forms of transnational criminal activities,

Convinced that effective action against crime requires increased technical cooperation activities at the international level, in order to provide appropriate assistance to Member States whose capacity to deal with crime-related issues is insufficient, and to tackle serious forms of international criminal activity, such as organized transnational crime,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/152, emphasized the practical orientation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and decided that the programme should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience-sharing and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime and improving the response to it,

Concerned about the disparity between the need for technical assistance and the resources available for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling that in section VI of its resolution 1992/22, it determined that the majority of programme resources should be concentrated on the provision of training, advisory services and technical cooperation in a limited number of areas of recognized need, taking into account the need for technical assistance to developing countries, and that, in implementing special operational activities and advisory services in situations of urgent need, the Secretariat should place major emphasis on serving as a broker and clearing-house,

Convinced that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide the necessary operational perspective to Member States, thus assisting them in modernizing their criminal justice systems,

Aware that the introduction of modern criminal justice techniques requires education and training of criminal justice personnel,

Mindful that computer-assisted collection, management and distribution of crime prevention and criminal justice information are of growing importance to the effective and humane administration of criminal justice systems,

Expressing its appreciation to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the United States Department of Justice and the State University of New York at Albany, United States of America, for their strong support in the development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network,

Welcoming the contributions to technical cooperation made on a multilateral or bilateral basis by a number of Governments and institutions and noting in this regard that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund has received contributions from the Governments of France, Italy and Tunisia and from the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation,

Recalling resolution 1/2 of 29 April 1992 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[89] resolutions 1 (XXXV), 4 (XXXV) and 11 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [98] and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/31 of 18 February 1992,[99]

Reaffirming that the prevention and control of crime require effective, concerted and multidisciplinary action at the national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the scope of international cooperation in all fields of crime prevention and criminal justice should be extended and increased as a matter of the utmost importance and that technical assistance programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice should be expanded and strengthened as a matter of urgency,

Alarmed by the fact that large financial profits derived from criminal activity may enable transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, infect and corrupt the structure of Governments, legitimate commercial activities and society at large, thereby impeding economic and social development, hampering law and order, undermining the foundation of States and preventing good governance,

Noting, with respect to priority themes, the need to pay particular attention to such issues as organized crime in all its manifestations, money-laundering, the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, the protection of cultural property from theft and smuggling, domestic violence, the computerization of the administration of criminal justice, juvenile delinquency and street crime,

I. Review of priority themes

1. *Reaffirms* the priority themes formulated by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session and contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, section VI;

2. *Invites* Member States to prepare and circulate in advance of each session proposals on specific objectives and activities, as recommended in Commission resolution 1/1 of 29 April 1992 entitled "Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme",[9] underlining the importance for the third and subsequent sessions of the Commission of implementing the mechanisms, referred to in paragraphs 32 to 35 of the annex to that resolution, for determining the objectives and the specific activities of the programme;

II. Operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to carry out operational activities, notably setting up projects to be implemented in developing countries and countries in transition;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and other United Nations entities, such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, and recommends that such cooperation be expanded and intensified;

3. *Also notes with appreciation* the support provided by some Member States in the organization of training seminars, *inter alia*, by providing funding and in-kind expertise;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue elaborating, in accordance with the programme priorities, training curricula that could be implemented in Member States upon request and adapted to particular national or regional conditions and requirements, using new and existing materials such as manuals and other publications, United Nations guidelines, minimum rules and model treaties on crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the Secretariat's participation in, and contribution to, the work of peacekeeping operations such as those of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the United Nations Protection Force, in accordance with resolution 1992/22;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop basic courses on United Nations norms and guidelines in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice which can be used, as necessary, for training peace-keeping and emergency mission personnel and their national counterparts;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the involvement of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the planning of such missions;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by providing the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources, if necessary by reallocating existing resources, as well as by means of voluntary contributions, to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services at the request of Member States;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider making available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

11. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to augment the implementation of technical assistance projects;

12. *Recommends* to Member States that they integrate, where appropriate, crime prevention and criminal justice components into their priority areas for development, so as to better address crime-related issues in the context of national development;

13. *Reaffirms* the importance of technical cooperation, including that among developing countries;

14. *Recognizes* the relevance of close cooperation between the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to the development of technical assistance and research projects at the regional and interregional levels, taking into account regional characteristics and traditions of the various criminal justice systems;

III. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. *Stresses* the need for further cooperation and concerted action in translating the standards into practice;

3. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to focus on the promotion of the use and application of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice, while recognizing the social, cultural and economic conditions of Member States;

4. *Invites* Governments to pay due attention to United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice and to enhance their widest possible dissemination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the standards contained in the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*,[87] which has been published only in English, and calls for the reprint of the compendium in English and for its publication in the other five official languages of the United Nations;

6. *Recognizes* the important role that the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes associated or affiliated with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations play in promoting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*b*) To strengthen and coordinate activities in this field, including advisory services, training programmes and fellowships, with a view to undertaking joint programmes and developing collaborative mechanisms;

(*c*) To commence without delay a process of information-gathering to be undertaken by means of surveys, such as reporting systems, and contributions from other sources, initially paying attention to the United Nations standards, norms and guidelines listed in paragraph 8 (*a*) below; the surveys should be conducted over a two-year period in order to enable Member States to have sufficient time to provide replies; the results of the first surveys should be considered at the earliest possible session of the Commission;

8. *Requests* the Commission to establish, at its third session, an open-ended in-sessional working group, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council[100] and subject to the consideration of financial implications, in order to discuss, *inter alia*, the following issues:

(*a*) The role of the United Nations in promoting the use and application of the following standards, norms and guidelines, on the understanding that this selection does not imply any priority over other standards, norms and guidelines and is subject to review at future sessions of the Commission:

(i) The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;[101]

(ii) The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[101] together with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;[102]

(iii) The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[84]

(iv) The Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary;[101]

(*b*) The evaluation of the reporting system and other sources of information;

(*c*) Measures to improve the dissemination of information, education and technical assistance to enhance their use and application;

9. *Commends* the World Conference on Human Rights and its Preparatory Committee for bearing in mind the existence of important United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice;

10. *Calls upon* the Commission, at its third session, to pay due attention to the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, as far as crime prevention and criminal justice issues are concerned;

IV. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A. *Collection of information*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the survey of activities carried out in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and on coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies,[103] the ongoing activities of the Secretariat concerning the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data for the benefit of Member States and criminal justice professionals;

2. *Reaffirms* the usefulness of these information activities in crime prevention and criminal justice policy development and programme planning;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on progress made on the Fourth and Fifth United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data;

4. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to reply promptly to requests of the Secretary-General for crime prevention and criminal justice data in order to ensure that those data can be processed and provided to all Member States and other interested parties in a timely and efficient manner;

B. *Management of information*

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and to intensify efforts directed at the modernization of criminal justice techniques and administration, with the needs of developing countries being given special attention, introducing, *inter alia*, compatible information technology to facilitate the administration of criminal justice and to strengthen practical cooperation on crime control between Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector and criminal justice professionals to exchange proposals, information on projects and innovations enhancing criminal justice operations through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

C *Distribution of information*

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary services for the transfer of the management and daily operations of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

2. *Invites* Member States to consider the provision of extrabudgetary resources, including but not restricted to the secondment of computer-programming professionals with criminal justice experience, to the Secretariat in order to assist in the orderly transfer of the United

Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, and to provide support for its further logistical and substantive development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as resources permit:

(*a*) To strengthen and expand the clearing-house functions of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

(*b*) To organize training courses that would enable criminal justice professionals, in particular those in developing countries, to acquaint themselves with the services of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network;

(*c*) To establish a support system for developing countries that would, among other things, ensure that basic costs connected with the provision of the necessary modalities, including the costs of membership in the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network and transmission costs, are covered;

(*d*) To report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of the data;

V. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH AND OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993[91] and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/41 of 5 March 1993;[78]

2. *Invites* the various relevant entities of the United Nations system, including but not limited to the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to cooperate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and to extend to it their support and assistance in the implementation of its mandates;

3. *Decides* to continue its close cooperation in this field with the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women and the specialized agencies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual interest and concern and to ensure coordination and avoidance of duplication;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General consider resorting, where appropriate, to the expertise available in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in matters relating to the work of the International Law Commission on the preparation of a draft statute for an international criminal court and the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;

5. *Invites* Member States to ensure that their efforts and arrangements aimed at cooperation and coordination at the bilateral and regional levels take into account the relevant activities and work of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate cooperation and coordination in accordance with the present resolution and to report on the subject to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session.

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1993/35. Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[90] in which Member States proclaimed their intention to strengthen policies aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[104] and its previous resolutions on reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the work that has been and is being undertaken in demand reduction by a variety of organizations and bodies, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, through the establishment of its Programme on Substance Abuse, and other regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the rising trend in and the vast scale of illicit demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the illicit supply, production and distribution of such products,

Deeply concerned about the continuing threat posed by the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the health and welfare of mankind, to the political, economic, social and cultural structure of communities, and to the stability of States and nations,

Noting the important role that programmes to control supply have been playing, and will continue to play, in the effort to reduce the illicit availability of drugs,

Stressing the importance of the development, by States, of comprehensive strategic plans to combat drug abuse and provide a focus for controlling the supply of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the role that Governments play in facilitating the development of demand reduction programmes which can be implemented by either governmental or non-governmental organizations,

Believing that in seeking to combat drug abuse, the effectiveness of programmes to control supplies would be enhanced by complementing and integrating them with appropriate demand reduction strategies,

Noting the importance of developing demand reduction strategies which are specifically targeted and culturally

appropriate, and which recognize the social context of the target groups,

Noting that voluntary and non-governmental organizations can play a very important role in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing that, as drug abusers are often polydrug abusers, national responses need to be comprehensive, addressing a range of drugs,

Also recognizing that there is no single measure sufficient to address the problem of substance abuse, and that a multidisciplinary and integrated strategy involving the application of measures to counter drug abuse would constitute a more relevant and balanced response,

Noting the links between drug abuse and a wide range of adverse health consequences, including the transmission of the hepatitis viruses and the human immunodeficiency virus,

Acknowledging the importance and benefits of regular evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes, and of sharing experiences and information on their evaluation and effectiveness,

1. *Urges* all Governments and competent regional organizations, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of substance abuse exist or are likely to emerge, to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of professional staff in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse;

2. *Calls for* the involvement by governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those concerned with health, education, law enforcement, the private sector and the community, in developing a range of demand reduction strategies;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of collaborative arrangements between international organizations working in the field of drug abuse control, such as the proposed memoranda of understanding to be drawn up between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and such organizations as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, which will enhance effective cooperation between the bodies concerned, while fully reflecting their respective mandates;

4. *Encourages* the Programme to continue developing demand reduction strategies within the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, taking into account regional and local needs, particularly in countries where more dangerous forms of consumption are appearing;

5. *Requests* the Programme to give priority to assisting countries in the development and implementation of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, fully integrating efforts to reduce supply and demand;

6. *Encourages* countries which nave expertise in demand reduction to make their experiences and knowledge available to countries wishing to develop a demand reduction strategy;

7. *Encourages* the establishment of a regional and international system for the regular exchange of information, experiences, training programmes and new ideas on demand reduction programmes and policies;

8. *Urges* Governments to promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation in order to facilitate improved coordination, at the policy and operational levels, of personnel dealing with the reduction of both demand and supply;

9. *Stresses* the importance of targeting potential and actual groups of drug abusers and developing programmes designed to reduce demand and tailored to their needs, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration;

10. *Requests* the Programme to assist non-governmental organizations in preparing for the World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction, to be held in 1994;

11. *Emphasizes* the necessity of taking into account the existing social and cultural environments when developing strategies to control drug abuse or reduce demand;

12. *Urges* all Governments to provide and support programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, particularly for youth and those most at risk from substance abuse;

13. *Recognizes* that the use of illicit products may be linked to the abuse of licit substances, and encourages all Governments to give due attention to programmes designed to reduce the abuse of licit substances;

14. *Encourages* the development of strategies of early intervention, especially by primary health-care workers, to prevent and discourage substance abuse;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments to take all appropriate measures to give substance abusers, particularly those who use injections, access to the care of treatment services and agencies;

16. *Urges* all Governments to address the problems raised by hepatitis, the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and, where appropriate, to take steps, including increased accessibility to treatment and other approaches, to reduce their harmful effects;

17. *Stresses* the importance of collecting appropriate statistical data that could be used in the development of demand reduction strategies, and that should be, as far as possible, reliable, valid and comparable, and encourages the Programme to further elaborate guidelines for collecting statistical data and, in particular, data on drug-related deaths;

18. *Urges* the Programme to facilitate access to and disseminate information received from Governments regarding the development, implementation and evaluation of national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse;

19. *Encourages* the Programme to integrate its annual reports questionnaire into a single simplified document, which should be coordinated, when appropriate, with other international bodies in order to facilitate timely and complete replies by all Member States;

20. *Reaffirms* the request to the Programme to disseminate, through the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the information on demand reduction received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in such a way as to assist Governments and the organizations concerned in developing their policies to reduce demand, in providing technical support to Member States in the submission of data, and in implementing quality-control measures;

21. *Invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to place special emphasis on demand reduction strategies and initiatives in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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1993/36. Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the conclusions of the report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993,[105]

Convinced that it is essential for the heads of all national drug law enforcement agencies in Europe to meet annually to discuss trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action they may take to combat it,

1. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years under the auspices of the Programme;

2. *Also invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to continue to develop cooperation between the Programme, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to determine how they might cooperate to organize future annual meetings, and how each meeting might consider progress made in the implementation of recommendations adopted at previous meetings, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, in 1994;

3. *Encourages* Governments to send representatives of law enforcement agencies involved in the investigations of drug trafficking to the annual meetings.

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1993/37. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991 and 1992/30 of 30 July 1992,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[106] in particular,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,[107] in particular paragraphs 44 to 52 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Having also considered the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,[108]

1. *Urges* all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, keeping in mind the efforts to solve the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States, and the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions;

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(*b*) In convening meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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1993/38. Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the continuing diversion of large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[109] from licit manufacture and trade into illicit channels,

Recalling targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[104]

Recognizing that action to prevent such diversion requires a global response by exporting, transit and importing States,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[90] particularly the paragraphs on control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reiterating its request, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to

cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Reiterating its invitation, contained in its resolution 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, to all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention,

Taking note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances, held at Strasbourg, France, from 3 to 5 March 1993, which was organized jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,[107] in particular paragraph 59, concerning the successful operation of the system of import and export authorizations and the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that more than ninety Governments have already communicated to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention, and that those assessments have been published by the Board with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export,

1. *Invites* all Governments that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. *Also invites* all Governments that have not yet done so to communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention;

3. *Invites* importing States to take more frequent advantage of the provisions of article 13 of the Convention to prohibit the import of psychotropic substances not needed for legitimate use but frequently diverted into illicit channels;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments that do not yet control exports of all substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention by using the system of export authorizations to urgently consider the establishment of such a system;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments for which the control of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention using the system of export authorizations is not immediately feasible to utilize, in the meantime, other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations, to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with the assessments of importing States and that other control requirements in importing States such as import prohibitions under article 13 of the Convention and import authorization requirements are respected;

6. *Invites* all Governments to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels;

7. *Calls upon* Governments of States with experienced national drug control administrations and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide support such as training and information systems to States that require assistance in establishing effective control mechanisms for international trade in psychotropic substances;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of their competent authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

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1993/39. Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the history of the international drug control treaties and the reasons for their development and adoption, in particular the experience of States confronted with an alarming increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Mindful of the factors which have led individual States and the international community to rely increasingly on prohibition of the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as an important element in drug abuse control,

Seriously concerned about the adverse implications for international drug abuse control if such prohibitions were abandoned,

1. *Endorses* the view of the International Narcotics Control Board on the question of the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs as expressed in paragraphs 13 to 24 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992[107] and, in particular, the conclusions contained in paragraph 23 of the report;

2. *Urges* all Governments not to derogate from full implementation of the international drug control treaties;

3. *Also urges* all Governments to continue strictly to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes and other special purposes permitted under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[106] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[110] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[109] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[111]

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1993/40. Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[111] as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992, in which it invited all Governments that had not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and co-

operative measures to implement the provisions of article 12 of the Convention in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the effective work of the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, with the participation of representatives of concerned developing countries and other countries, and its practical recommendations for preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, which build upon the provisions of the Convention,

Noting also the need for the provision of financial, technical and material assistance, including training, to assist Governments in implementing chemical control regimes,

Commending the international cooperation which has resulted from the work of the various international, regional and subregional groups and organizations dealing with issues relating to the control of precursors and essential chemicals,

Noting with approval the dissemination by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of guidelines for use by national authorities in verifying the authenticity of applications for the export and import of precursor and essential chemicals, identifying suspicious transactions and preventing their diversion to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the good progress made by the Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Cooperation Council in the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information held in their databases,

Noting that in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992,[107] it was stressed that the effectiveness of an international network of databases would depend entirely on the data provided to them by Governments,

Commending the effective work of the Programme in developing and deploying a field testing kit incorporating safe methods of testing and identifying designated chemicals,

Acknowledging the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Programme in the implementation of international chemical control regimes, as well as the intention expressed by the Board and the Programme to strengthen their efforts to promote implementation of articles 12, 13 and 22 of the Convention,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in the course of monitoring the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the Convention, to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, new chemicals that should be regulated and changes that may be required to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to submit promptly to the Board all information required under article 12, paragraph 12, of the Convention;

4. *Urges* Governments that have not already done so to contribute the information necessary for the Board to prepare a directory of administrative and law enforcement authorities and a summary of regulatory controls, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary contributions, to provide financial, technical and material assistance, including training, and to coordinate assistance that international and regional organizations or Governments may provide, in the implementation of chemical control regimes;

6. *Urges* Governments to support training and assistance activities by the Programme, and to coordinate bilateral assistance through the Programme in order to prevent duplication;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to contribute fully to and utilize the databases that are being established to prevent the diversion of chemicals, subject to their domestic law;

8. *Requests* the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and appropriate regional organizations to prepare a memorandum of understanding regarding the exchange of information between their databases;

9. *Urges* Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate funds, within existing resources, to enable the Board to discharge its functions under articles 12, 13 and 22 of the Convention, and in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29 and the present resolution;

11. *Calls upon* Governments to provide voluntary resources to enable the Programme to increase technical cooperation and assistance in implementing chemical control measures.

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1993/41. Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the unlawful use of commercial carriers for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[111] as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling that article 15 of the Convention provides that parties to the Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used for illicit trafficking, and that each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the purpose of illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the need constantly to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to target and intercept illicit drug trafficking, without hindering the free movement of innocent persons and legitimate international trade,

Welcoming the Declaration on the Further National Development of Memoranda of Understanding between Customs and the Trading Community aimed at Cooperation to prevent Drug Smuggling, which was adopted by the Customs Cooperation Council at Brussels in June 1992, and which recognizes and supports the principle of achieving cooperation between customs and other competent authorities and the international trading community, including commercial carriers, through memoranda of understanding,

Recognizing the significance of the use of memoranda of understanding concluded between the Customs Cooperation Council and international trade and transport organizations for the improvement of cooperation to combat illicit trafficking,

Convinced that such an international initiative needs to be enhanced by agreements at the national level, where the joint development and implementation of cooperative agreements can be most effective,

Believing that manufacturers, traders, shippers, carriers, port and airport authorities and others involved in the international supply chain can significantly cooperate with customs and other competent authorities in the gathering of information for risk assessment and targeting purposes,

Believing also that such a partnership should lead to the improvement of physical security, the streamlined clearance of persons and goods and the specialized training of both official and trade personnel,

Recognizing that the cooperation arising from memoranda of understanding may facilitate the use of controlled delivery, to the extent permitted by the basic principles and legal systems of the parties concerned,

Noting that a number of States have already implemented memoranda of understanding at national and local levels,

Convinced of the urgent need to accelerate the process of concluding memoranda of understanding,

1. *Urges* all States which have not already done so to implement fully article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by taking appropriate measures to prevent the use of commercial means of transport for illicit traffic;

2. *Commends* the Customs Cooperation Council for the progress that it has made in developing the programme of memoranda of understanding, and for the memoranda that it has already concluded with major transport and trading organizations;

3. *Commends also* those Governments which have introduced national programmes of memoranda of understanding, and invites them to share their experiences with other Governments within regional drug cooperation groups and with the Customs Cooperation Council, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other appropriate international bodies;

4. *Invites* the Programme, in consultation with the Customs Cooperation Council and other appropriate international bodies, to monitor the effectiveness of programmes of memoranda of understanding developed at the national, regional and international levels in combating illicit traffic;

5. *Also invites* the Programme to promulgate details of memoranda of understanding or measures which have been taken at the international or regional level to implement article 15 of the Convention, and which have been particularly effective;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw up model texts to assist those countries which require legislation in order to cooperate in controlled deliveries;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation as appropriate;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/42. Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the *Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*,[112] the *Commentary on the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961*[113] and the *Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances*[114] were of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in framing legislative and administrative measures for the application of those Conventions in their territories,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[111] is a comprehensive document embracing many and varied aspects of combating illicit trafficking in and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the continuing calls on States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention and, to the widest possible extent, to apply its provisions on an interim basis, pending its entry into force for each of them,

Convinced of the great need for and the value of a uniform interpretation and application of the 1988 Convention,

Requests the Secretary-General, within existing regular budgetary resources, to prepare a commentary on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, drawing upon the official records of the Conference for the adoption of the Convention[115] and other relevant materials that may be of assistance to States in their interpretation and effective implementation of the Convention.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/43. Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992 concerning the establishment, adjustment and updating of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control,[116]

Recalling in particular that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/100, expressed concern at the limited progress made by the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system towards the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan, and called on them to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/179, the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Convinced that the efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation in the field of drug abuse control depends on the full implementation of all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity, in view of the limited resources at the disposal of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, for all relevant agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other international institutions, to actively contribute, each in its own field of activity, to the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[90] devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to fully cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to that effect;

2. *Calls upon* all entities and agencies of the United Nations system associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to establish agency-specific implementation plans for their activities related to drug abuse control, and to fully incorporate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan into their planning instruments;

3. *Calls upon* Member States represented in the entities and agencies concerned to consistently emphasize the importance of drug abuse control within the broader context of development, and to ensure that activities and concerns relating to drug abuse control are appropriately reflected, as matters of priority, in their agendas;

4. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the entities and agencies concerned to facilitate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan by designating an agenda item under which it may be considered at their next regular meeting;

5. *Notes* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/100, the Administrative Committee on Coordination gave due attention, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to the updating of the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 and of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, through its network of field offices, to ensure coordination of all operational activities relating to drug abuse control at the field level, in collaboration with field representatives of other bodies within the United Nations system;

7. *Invites* the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, consisting of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to further develop its cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in order to improve the coordination of activities relating to drug abuse control within the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Commission to promote and monitor the implementation of the updated System-Wide Action Plan, and requests the Programme to submit an annual report thereon to the Commission, starting with its thirty-seventh session.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 1993

1993/44. Human rights and extreme poverty

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/13 of 26 February 1993[78] and recalling resolution 1992/27 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[117]

1. *Approves* the appointment of Mr. Leandro Despouy as Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and extreme poverty with responsibility for preparing a study on this subject on the basis of the aspects set out by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolutions 1989/10 of 2 March 1989,[118] 1990/15 of 23 February 1990[119] and 1991/14 of 22 February 1991,[120] bearing particularly in mind the approach defined in Commission resolution 1992/11 of 21 February 1992;[99]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations on the topic of human rights and extreme poverty with Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to inform the Special Rapporteur of the conclusions of those consultations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance for the

fulfilment of his mandate, including, as appropriate, assistance from consultants with specialized knowledge of the subject.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1993

1993/45. Monitoring the transition to democracy in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/3 of 20 July 1992,

Noting the statement of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, in presenting his last report,[121] that in the light of recent events the list of institutions giving support to the South African regime should be discontinued,

Noting also that it is of paramount importance to monitor the process towards democracy and social justice in South Africa,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, for his considerable contribution to the cause of eliminating the policy of apartheid;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to all Governments and organizations that provided the Special Rapporteur with information;

3. *Authorizes* the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Ms. Judith Sefi Attah with the task of submitting annually a report on the transition to democracy in South Africa and including therein:

(*a*) Steps taken in accordance with international human rights instruments to prevent violence between different groups in South Africa;

(*b*) Steps taken to investigate the alleged involvement of the South African security forces in fomenting violence and how this problem is being addressed;

(*c*) Steps taken to ensure equal political participation for all South Africans, including those removed under the apartheid system to the so-called homelands;

(*d*) Steps taken to ensure the enjoyment by all South Africans, without discrimination, of economic and social rights;

(*e*) An analysis of the obstacles preventing the democratization of South Africa and ways and means of eliminating them;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to Ms. Attah, the Special Rapporteur, all the assistance that she may require in the exercise of her mandate.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1993

1993/46. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/34 of 5 March 1993,[78]

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fiftieth session of the Commission with a view to continuing the elaboration of the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to the working group all necessary facilities for its meetings and to transmit the report of the working group[122] to Governments, the specialized agencies, the chairmen of the human rights treaty bodies, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1993

1993/47. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/92 of 10 March 1993,[78]

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fiftieth session of the Commission in order to continue its work on the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities to the working group for its meetings;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the working group,[123] including the text of the draft declaration adopted at first reading,[124] to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and members of competent specialized agencies and to interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with an invitation to submit written comments on the text adopted on first reading for consideration by the working group at its forthcoming session.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1993

1993/48. Suppression of the traffic in persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/20 of 10 March 1982[125] on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, resolutions 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,[126] 1989/35 of 6 March 1989,[118] 1990/63 of 7 March 1990,[119] 1991/58 of 6 March 1991[120] and 1992/47 of 3 March 1992[79] on the report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, taking note of Commission resolution 1993/27 of 5 March 1993[78] and decision 1993/112 of 10 March 1993,[127] also on the report of the

Working Group, and recalling Commission resolution 1992/74 of 5 March 1992[99] on programmes of action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour,

Recalling also Council resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, 1988/34 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group, and 1990/46 of 25 May 1990, 1991/35 of 31 May 1991 and 1992/10 of 20 July 1992 on the suppression of the traffic in persons,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/36 of 28 February 1992[99] on a draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others,

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Economic and Social Council on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others[128] still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[129] on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others,

Noting that only a few Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations have submitted information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Convinced that the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery will play an important role in the protection of the human rights of victims of contemporary forms of slavery,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and the need for further coordination and cooperation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

Sharing the grave concern, expressed by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1993/27, at manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery as reported to the Working Group,

Mindful of the resolutions on violence against women, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Welcoming the determined stance taken in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[130] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 against gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking and the pertinent reference made in that Declaration to legal measures, national action and international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care, and social support,

1. *Reminds* States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926,[131] the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956,[131] and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949[131] that they should submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[129] on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Council, at its substantive session of 1994, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations which have not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in the abovementioned report, or to make available to the Council in some way, information on activities of the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation regarding the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery;

5. *Takes note* in this connection of the information[132] on activities of the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation regarding the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the abovementioned report information on any operational activities of the United Nations system that can foster the implementation of standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery and activities that might be geared to the prevention of violations and alleviation of the plight, or rehabilitation, of victims;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the abovementioned report information on the matter of the close collaboration of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat on the issue of the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure effective servicing of the Working Group and of other activities related to the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, and requests him to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the steps taken in that regard;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the coordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up to this request;

10. *Urges* the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice to collaborate closely with the Centre for Human Rights on the issue of the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

11. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

12. *Approves* the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1993/27 of the recommendation made by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1992/2 of 14 August 1992,[117] that the arrangements regarding the organization of the sessions of the Working Group, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115 of 3 March 1992,[133] should be repeated in subsequent years;

13. *Welcomes* Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/112[127] to authorize the Subcommission to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update the report of the Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of child labour, Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba;

14. *Concurs* with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in its assessment[134] of the relevance of the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines) contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/112 of 14 December 1990;

15. *Decides* to consider the question of the suppression of the traffic in persons at its substantive session of 1994 under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1993

1993/49. Strengthening the role of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the reports prepared for the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its nineteenth session;[135]

2. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the need further to strengthen its role as the focal point within the United Nations system for comprehensive intergovernmental consideration of issues concerning foreign direct investment as related to transnational corporations;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for the Secretary-General to reinforce the role of the United Nations system, including the joint units established with the regional commissions, in strengthening the capacity of developing countries, in particular, at their request, in the field of foreign direct investment by providing technical cooperation, consultative and advisory services, training, research and information to those countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with multilateral organizations and financial institutions, to give priority to strengthening technical cooperation in order to enhance the capacities of developing countries and other recipient countries to create a favourable investment climate, including in the services sector, in the context of their economic programmes;

5. *Invites* the Governments of developed countries to increase their activities aimed at assisting, in particular, developing countries, in the development of an environment favourable to foreign investment;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority to analytical studies, including those on global trends and determinants of foreign direct investment flows, as related, *inter alia*, to transnational corporations, and on the impact of those trends, flows and stocks on all countries, in particular on developing countries;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twentieth session an analytical and comparative report on the role of foreign direct investment in Africa, with recommendations on ways and means of improving foreign direct investment inflows throughout the African continent;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twentieth session an analytical report on the flows of foreign direct investment, paying special attention to the situation of the least developed countries, and other developing countries outside Africa, with recommendations on how to improve flows to developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the work of the United Nations system in the field of transnational corporations and related issues is undertaken in a coordinated manner that avoids duplication of work, and to submit a report to the Commission at its twentieth session on the steps taken;

10. *Takes note* of the regional conference held in 1992 on foreign investment flows in Latin America and welcomes the initiative taken by the Secretariat in organizing a similar meeting in 1993 in Africa, at the ministerial level;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with regard to technical cooperation activities, to continue to promote and to provide advice on the interrelationship between foreign direct investment and interregional, regional and subregional economic integration and technical and economic cooperation among developing countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue activities in matters relating to the role of transnational corporations in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises;

13. *Stresses* the importance of the role of foreign direct investment, in particular that of transnational corporations, in privatization processes, and reiterates the invitation to the Secretary-General to enhance studies and technical cooperation programmes in this area, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/36 of 30 July 1992;

14. *Takes note* of the results of the consultations on the draft code of conduct on transnational corporations held by the President of the General Assembly from 21 to 23 July 1992;

15. *Invites* Member States, in particular developed countries, to increase financial support flows for research and advisory and information work as it relates to foreign investment;

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[136] and decides that consideration of the draft resolutions contained therein[137] should be deferred to the twentieth session of the Commission, and reaffirms the importance of the work of the Group in contributing to greater transparency in the activities of transnational corporations;

17. *Recognizes* the need for the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy through, *inter alia*, an increase in inflows of foreign direct investment, and recognizes also the contribution that the United Nations system can make in this regard, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 47/175 and 47/187 of 22 December 1992;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to exchange information among themselves, their relevant private sectors and all competent organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on their activities, programmes and experiences related to the promotion of foreign direct investment, in particular in developing countries;

19. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the removal of the remaining obstacles to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional negotiations in South Africa in order to build upon the significant developments already achieved;

20. *Recognizes* that some financial institutions are unable to resume their lending activities to South Africa as a result of the inhibiting economic and political difficulties in that country, such as the ongoing violence;

21. *Reiterates further* its obligations towards the complete eradication of apartheid, reaffirmed in General Assembly resolutions 45/176 A of 19 December 1990, 46/79 A of 13 December 1991 and 47/116 A of 18 December 1992 and in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989;

22. *Reaffirms* that Governments, entrepreneurs and enterprises, including transnational corporations, have contributed to the demise of the apartheid system, and invites them to give their full and concerted support to that end and to take appropriate measures regarding the vulnerable and critical process currently under way in South Africa, with the aim of achieving the total eradication of the apartheid system and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue, in close cooperation with the relevant organs of the United Nations, the work of collecting and disseminating information on the activities of transnational corporations conducting operations in South Africa;

(*b*) To continue preparing studies on the scale, form and responsibilities of the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa, including their non-equity business arrangements and their involvement in particular sectors of the South African economy;

(*c*) To continue examining possible contributions of transnational corporations to the construction of a united and non-racial democratic South Africa in the economic and social fields, taking into account the special need for the development of human resources, particularly the training of black South African entrepreneurs, and for employment, housing and health;

24. *Decides* that the Commission should review its future activities at its twentieth session and, if appropriate, make recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its twentieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/50. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 468 (XV) of 15 April 1953, 1983/7 of 26 May 1983, 1985/9 of 28 May 1985, 1986/66 of 23 July 1986, 1987/54 of 28 May 1987, 1989/104 of 27 July 1989 and 1991/57 of 26 July 1991,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods in worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Noting also that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recommended, in chapter 19 of Agenda 21, that international bodies, including the International Programme on Chemical Safety of the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, in cooperation with regional and national authorities having existing classification and labelling systems and other systems for the dissemination of information, should establish a coordinating group with a view to establishing and elaborating a harmonized classification and labelling system for chemicals,[138]

Noting further that, in response to the requests made in its resolutions 1983/7, 1985/9, 1986/66, 1987/54, 1989/104 and 1991/57 for adequate staff resources for servicing the Committee, an additional Professional post was granted but has not yet been filled officially, in spite of temporary redeployment arrangements,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to meet the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe transport of dangerous goods while facilitating trade,

Aware that, in order to achieve internationally harmonized legislation, the specialized agencies and other international organizations involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods, as well as interested Member States, have responded positively to the relevant resolutions adopted since Council resolution 468 G (XV) and are committed to taking the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as a basis for the formulation of their requirements and regulations, including those concerning classification and labelling, and, therefore, rely on the work of the Committee,

Aware of the concern expressed by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization, in its resolution A.717 (17) of 6 November 1991,[139] with regard to the development of new conventions, legislation and recommendations relating to dangerous goods or to the management of chemicals outside the coordinated forum of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, and aware also that the Assembly had urged all United

Nations and other intergovernmental bodies concerned working on various aspects of the management of chemicals to coordinate their efforts in order to ensure the compatibility of any legislation on chemicals with established transport rules and regulations,

Recognizing the increasing need for cooperation between international bodies involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods and those involved in other aspects of chemical safety,

Confirming the need for the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to participate actively in relevant activities associated with the implementation of Agenda 21,

Reaffirming the desirability of widening the decision-making base of the Committee by encouraging the participation of developing countries and other non-member countries in its future work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods during the biennium 1991-1992[140] and of the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee for inclusion in its existing recommendations;[141]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To incorporate in the existing recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods all the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee at its seventeenth session, held at Geneva from 7 to 16 December 1992;

(*b*) To publish the new and amended recommendations in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, not later than the end of 1993;

(*c*) To circulate the new and amended recommendations immediately after their publication to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments and the international organizations concerned, when developing appropriate codes and regulations, to take full account of the recommendations of the Committee;

5. *Invites* all Governments and the international organizations concerned with the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21, and participating in the development of a globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals, to avoid duplication of work and to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, the new system draws on, or is compatible with, the internationally well-recognized and implemented system developed by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all steps necessary to ensure representation of the secretariat of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods at appropriate meetings of international organizations committed to implementing the recommendations of the Committee or involved in the process of global harmonization of classification and labelling systems for chemicals;

7. *Recommends once again* that adequate funding be provided to support the work of the Committee;

8. *Recommends* that the staff necessary for the adequate servicing of the Committee continue to be made available, and that the vacant Professional post be filled as a matter of priority;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council in 1995 a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/51. Coordination of United Nations activities related to the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and on the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at the global and country levels,[142]

Welcoming the establishment of the Task Force on HIV/AIDS Coordination by the Management Committee of the Global Programme on AIDS, with a two-year mandate,

Taking note of decisions 93/14 and 93/27 A of 18 June 1993 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its fortieth session,[143]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization[142] and invites the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their efforts in fighting, at all levels, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, giving due attention to its multisectoral aspects;

2. *Supports fully* World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.37 of 14 May 1993,[144] in which the Director-General of the World Health Organization is requested to study, in close collaboration with all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, the feasibility and practicability of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV and AIDS and to develop options for such a programme;

3. *Calls upon* the heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and invites the heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank, to cooperate fully in the consultative process established in World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.37 to carry out the study and calls upon the Task Force on HIV/AIDS Coordination, established by the Management Committee of the Global Programme on AIDS, to participate actively in this consultative process;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to include the outcome of the above-mentioned study in the next biennial report on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, to be sub-

mitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/52. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/172 of 22 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 1992/57 of 31 July 1992,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[43] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein,

Welcoming the Middle East peace process started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and recognizing that a complete freeze of settlement activity would significantly enhance the prospects for progress in that process,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and the Syrian Golan;[145]

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards the settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/53. Fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/73 of 29 July 1988 on the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/149 of 18 December 1992 on food and agricultural development, in which the Assembly expressed concern about the increase in hunger and malnutrition and reaffirmed that the right to food was a universal human right,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/197 of 22 December 1992 on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all donors to contribute generously to the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1471 (LVIII) on the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993,[146]

Reiterating its deep concern about the increasing number of human beings, especially women, who, as a result of acute poverty, continue to suffer from hunger and chronic undernutrition,

Stressing the need further to strengthen international cooperation to overcome poverty and hunger and the urgent requirement to ensure adequate financing for this purpose,

Noting with appreciation the contribution made by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in addressing the needs of the rural poor, particularly smallholding farmers, the landless, rural women and other marginalized groups,

Stressing the necessity of ensuring that the International Fund for Agricultural Development has sufficient resources to consolidate in the years to come the breakthroughs in the fight against hunger and poverty made in its operations over the past fifteen years,

1. *Calls upon* all countries to demonstrate the political will and flexibility to strengthen multilateral support for addressing the problems of hunger and poverty;

2. *Appeals* to all States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and other developing countries, to continue to make every possible effort in the negotiating process in order to complete expeditiously the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, at the highest possible level, before the end of 1993.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/54. Promotion of press freedom in the world

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the note by the Secretariat,[147]

Taking cognizance of resolution 4.3 of 6 November 1991 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[148] contained in the annex to that note,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/73 B of 14 December 1992, in which the Assembly decided, on procedural grounds, to refer the resolution mentioned above to the Economic and Social Council for consideration,

Recommends that the General Assembly declare 3 May World Press Freedom Day.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/55. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[149] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[150]

Having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[151]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on the subject, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/59 of 31 July 1992,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, recalling relevant General Assembly resolutions and taking note, in particular, of Assembly resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Also bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[152]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/22 of 25 November 1992 on cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with appreciation that assistance has continued to be extended to refugees from southern Africa through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the conclusions and suggestions contained therein;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all the moral and material assistance necessary to those peoples;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying forms and degrees with the United Nations and the regional organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other related resolutions of the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of their respective mandates in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

7. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the

text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[153]

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate programmes that will support the sustainable development of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to adopt measures that will enable those Territories to cope effectively, creatively and in a sustainable manner with environmental changes and to mitigate the impact on and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

9. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

10. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Urges* the governing bodies of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of their regular sessions a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by their organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

12. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

13. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to increase humanitarian and legal assistance for the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

14. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council;

15. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council;

16. *Also requests* the President of the Council to maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which is the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid, and to report thereon to the Council as appropriate;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1994;

18. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/56. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/60 of 31 July 1992 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the follow-up action taken, in particular the examination of the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems and of the International Computing Centre, initiated by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in the context of the review of their functioning, as well as other measures taken so far,[154]

1. *Reiterates* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and for observers through, *inter alia*, their permanent missions, to the growing number of computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses concern* at the limited progress achieved thus far and reiterates its call for the urgent implementation of measures to achieve these objectives;

3. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of the relevant United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

4. *Calls on* Member States to pursue similar action in the governing bodies of the specialized agencies in which they are represented;

5. *Urges* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure full and effective consultations between the senior-level task force that it has established and the representatives of States, so that their views and requirements are duly incorporated in the report of the senior-level task force;

6. *Requests* that the initial phases of the action programme to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/57. Question of a United Nations year for tolerance

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1992/267 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/124 of 18 December 1992 on the United Nations year for tolerance,

Referring to decision 5.4.3 of 28 May 1993, adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and forty-first session,[155]

Bearing in mind its resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 and General Assembly decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 on guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

1. *Stresses* the importance of national and international efforts to promote tolerance;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization containing his suggestions on the observance of the United Nations year for tolerance;[156]

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its work on the preparation of a declaration on tolerance;

4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, proclaim 1995 the United Nations year for tolerance.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/58. Assistance to Yemen

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the need for further cooperation with Yemen in its efforts, which began with the unification of Yemen and culminated in the holding of the first parliamentary elections in April 1993,

Recognizing that Yemen is one of the least developed countries and that it still faces major economic and social challenges as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the flow of refugees from the Horn of Africa, in particular from Somalia, and recent natural disasters,

Taking into consideration previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other international organizations in this regard, in particular Assembly resolutions 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 47/179 of 22 December 1992, and Council resolutions 1990/65 of 26 July 1990, 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/61 of 31 July 1992,

Bearing in mind the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the representative of Yemen to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General,[157]

Having heard the oral report on assistance to Yemen made on behalf of the Secretary-General at the 38th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1993, by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme,[158]

1. *Encourages* the international community to respond actively to the needs of Yemen, and requests donor States to continue to provide assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis, with a view to enabling Yemen to address the emergency situation;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, as well as financial institutions, to provide assistance to the Government of Yemen in its reconstruction and development efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue to coordinate the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system with a view to intensifying their cooperation with and their assistance to Yemen, in order to assist Yemen in the mobilization of its own resources;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a written report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/59. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/155 of 18 December 1992 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and recalling previous resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, in which the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were called upon to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

Aware of the deteriorating economic and social conditions of Lebanon and the magnitude of the country's needs, subsequent to the serious destruction of the infrastructure which adversely affected the social conditions, and the efforts to rebuild and develop the country,

Noting with great concern the high rate of inflation in Lebanon during the past few years, and its still pervasive negative consequences, and the serious erosion of the value of the country's currency,

Reaffirming the great need for a regional and international initiative to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of its human and economic potential,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in mobilizing assistance for Lebanon,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance for the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Requests* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in re-

sponse to the urgent needs of Lebanon, and invites them to take the necessary measures to assign an adequate number of employees to their offices in Beirut as soon as possible;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1994 of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1993

1993/60. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/45 of 31 July 1992,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, by which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Also referring to resolution 912 (1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe[159] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Conscious that the project for the permanent link will help offer better prospects for the improvement of the transport networks connected to it and for the development of broader cooperation between Europe and Africa,

Also conscious of the economic impact and regional and interregional integration effects of the project,

Taking account, firstly, of the considerable work done on the project in terms of the surveying of the Strait of Gibraltar site and the engineering and socio-economic studies carried out and, secondly, of the ongoing programme of work, which, by the end of the year, should lead to the choice of the most advantageous solution,

Taking note of the recommendations and conclusions of the evaluation report on the studies relating to the project undertaken during the period 1982-1993,[160] prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with Council resolution 1991/74,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project among the Governments of Morocco and Spain, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe;

2. *Also welcomes* the favourable response of the International Tunnelling Association and the Transport Study Centre for the Western Mediterranean to the appeal made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1991/74;

3. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the work done in preparing the project evaluation report requested by the Council in resolution 1991/74;

4. *Invites* the scientific and technical institutions concerned to take part in the special session on the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar, to be held at Cairo in April 1994 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Tunnelling Association;

5. *Invites* the States concerned and the competent bodies to cooperate with the Governments of Morocco and Spain in carrying out studies for the implementation of the project and to take part in the International Colloquium on the Permanent Link, to be held at Seville, Spain, in 1994;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to give his full support to the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above and, within existing priorities, to provide them with the necessary resources.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/61. Strengthening the role of the regional commissions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/43 of 31 July 1992 and General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 45/264 of 13 May 1991, 46/145 of 17 December 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992,

Noting with interest the recommendations made by the regional commissions, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/235, to strengthen their effectiveness, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,[161]

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation,[162] including the account of steps being taken to decentralize functions and responsibilities to the regional commissions in order to strengthen the regional presence of the Organization and to enhance its effectiveness,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for decentralization in order to achieve a more effective distribution of responsibilities and tasks between global, regional and national entities in the economic, social and related fields;

2. *Takes note* of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the Organization at the regional level, and urges him to continue his efforts in that direction, as appropriate;

3. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that, in connection with the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, it consider the recommendations made by the regional commissions.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/62. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002), and fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling decision IDB.9/Dec.16 of 22 May 1992 of the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,[163] in which the Board accepted the offer of the Government of Cameroon to act as host to the fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at Yaoundé from 6 to 10 December 1993,

Considering the importance of the Conference, one of whose objectives will be to reassess the role and mission of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with a view to increasing its effectiveness and enabling it to respond more fully to the needs and interests of all Member States, in particular developing countries,

Bearing in mind the joint African position on the revitalization of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its eleventh meeting, held at Port Louis from 31 May to 3 June 1993,[164]

Aware of the need to give high priority to the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

1. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. *Calls for* a constructive dialogue between industrialized and developing countries, with a view to taking satisfactorily into account the legitimate interests and aspirations of Africa in the field of industrialization;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the offer of the Government of Cameroon to act as host to the fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

4. *Welcomes* the measures adopted and those still to be taken by the Government of Cameroon with a view to ensuring the success of the Conference, and invites States Members and the organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to its full success.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/63. Resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Taking note* of resolution 49/2 of 29 April 1993 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific,[165]

"*Recalling* its resolution 39/227 of 18 December 1984, by which it proclaimed the period 1985-1994 the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/78 of 27 July 1984 on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council urged all appropriate international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute effectively to the formulation and implementation of a regional action programme for the second half of the Decade, and General Assembly decision 46/453 of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/75,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific,

"*Noting* that it may not be possible to implement the regional action programme effectively and efficiently without adequate funds, and noting the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in this regard,

"1. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to keep under review the level of funding to be provided for the implementation of the regional action programme, so that phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific will have a greater impact;

"2. *Requests* bilateral donors to take note of its decision 46/453, so as to ensure that the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications, held at Bangkok from 3 to 5 June 1992, will be implemented effectively;

"3. *Invites* all Governments in a position to do so to contribute to the implementation of the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the action taken."

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/64. Preparations for the World Summit for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992 on the convening in 1995 of a world summit for social development,

Convinced that the World Summit for Social Development would provide a unique opportunity to focus the attention of all countries on the main social and human concerns and to promote policies and strengthen international cooperation in order to effectively address those concerns,

Further convinced that Africa has a special stake in the Summit and its outcome,

Cognizant of the continuing severe deterioration of social and human conditions in Africa and the need to reverse this unacceptable situation as a matter of urgency,

Determined to ensure the effective participation of Africa in the preparatory process for the Summit and at the Summit itself,

1. *Urges* States members of the Economic Commission for Africa to participate actively in the preparatory activities for the World Summit for Social Development, particularly the meetings of the Preparatory Committee established by the General Assembly;

2. *Stresses* the need for members of the Commission to adopt an African common position on the issues to be discussed at the Summit;

3. *Decides* that an African common position on the issues before the Summit should be formulated by the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development, to be held in January 1994, which should serve as the regional preparatory meeting for the Summit;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to prepare, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and other African regional and subregional organizations, the necessary documentation for the meeting, including a draft African common position on the issues before the Summit;

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to transmit the African common position to the Preparatory Committee for the Summit, at its first session, which is scheduled to be held in New York from 31 January to 11 February 1994.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/65. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, by which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly adopted the programme for the Second Decade and decided to adjust the period for the programme for the Decade to cover the years 1993-2002,

Bearing in mind resolution 739 (XXVII)[166] and decision 1 (XXVII)[167] of 22 April 1992, of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the need to harmonize the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Considering the relevant provisions of Agenda 21,[35] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Notes* that the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, at its eleventh meeting, held at Port Louis from 31 May to 3 June 1993, examined the plan of action to harmonize the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa[168] and made recommendations thereon;

2. *Reiterates* its appeal to the United Nations Development Programme to consider allocating under the regional component of its fifth programming cycle for Africa (1992-1996) adequate resources for supporting the activities of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

3. *Appeals* to financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and the African Development Bank, to consider providing full support to the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to contribute effectively to the financing of identified projects in the implementation of the programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

4. *Urges* African countries to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources, through increased domestic savings and better management of national resources, for the financing and implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

5. *Invites* African countries and African development institutions to take the measures necessary to create an enabling environment conducive to domestic, foreign, private and public industrial investment;

6. *Urges* African countries to promote the private sector and to involve it fully in decision-making and in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

7. *Invites* African countries to provide adequate support to African entrepreneurs in order to promote the development of small- and medium-scale industries;

8. *Requests* the General Assembly to provide adequate resources to the Economic Commission for Africa for the Second Decade, especially to strengthen industrial cooperation in the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to harmonize further their activities to support member States in their efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Second Decade.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

1993/66. Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 710 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[169] in which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also its resolution 1991/83 of 26 July 1991, in which it requested the General Assembly formally to launch the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring to General Assembly decision 46/456 of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly approved the programme for the Second Decade, including the provision of resources for its implementation,

Referring also to resolutions 91/84 of 8 February 1991[170] and 93/89 of 12 March 1993[171] of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Having considered the report of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and

Planning on its ninth meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 12 and 13 March 1993,[171]

Bearing in mind that the first mid-term evaluation and review of the programme for the Second Decade is scheduled to take place in 1994,

Noting that new projects are to be prepared for inclusion in the programme in 1995,

Recognizing the importance of resource mobilization and other promotional activities for the successful implementation of the programme for the Second Decade and the new projects at the national, subregional and regional levels,

Noting with appreciation the immense support that the United Nations Development Programme has provided for the preparation and launching of the programme for the Second Decade,

1. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider favourably and to continue to finance activities in support of the implementation of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the fifth programming cycle of the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Appeals* to individual African and international financial institutions to increase their support for and facilitate the financing of projects and activities of the programme for the Second Decade;

3. *Appeals* to African member States to ensure and actively pursue the implementation of the new projects to be included in the programme for the Decade;

4. *Calls upon* the member institutions of the Resource Mobilization Committee for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, especially the African Development Bank as Chairman of the Committee, to carry out resource mobilization and promotional activities to enhance the successful implementation of the programme;

5. *Requests* the Economic Commission for Africa, in its capacity as lead agency, together with all the relevant mechanisms of the Second Transport and Communications Decade:

(*a*) To carry out in 1994 the first mid-term evaluation of the programme for the Second Decade, as stipulated in the implementation strategy;

(*b*) To revise the objectives and strategy of the programme for the Second Decade in the light of changed circumstances, if need be, in consultation with member States;

(*c*) To assist member States and African intergovernmental organizations to prepare and screen new projects for inclusion in the programme in 1995 as stipulated in the programme implementation plan,[172] in consultation with member States;

(*d*) To organize two regional workshops on the Second Decade to disseminate the strategy and promote the objectives of the Second Decade in Africa;

6. *Requests* the General Assembly to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, in its capacity as lead agency for the Second Decade, with adequate resources, allocated within the regular budget, to enable it to carry out effectively and efficiently the activities listed in paragraphs 5 (*a*) to (*d*) above;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to report to the Conference of Ministers at its twentieth meeting on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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1993/67. Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the wide North-South gap in the flow of vital information and in the acquisition and utilization of information technology,

Conscious of the importance of information in fostering African regional cooperation and integration, in particular through the strengthening of existing regional groupings and the establishment of the African Economic Community,

Bearing in mind the need to establish data networks and databases as specified in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,[173] as well as the emphasis on information technology delineated in the Fourth Lomé Convention, signed at Lomé on 15 December 1989,

Recalling resolutions 716 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991[169] and 726 (XXVII) and 732 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992[166] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciating the continuing support given by the International Development Research Centre to the Pan-African Development Information System in order to carry out activities to strengthen the information capabilities of member States,

Appreciating also the support given by eleven member States for the submission of the project on information technology for Africa for further consideration by the Commission of the European Communities in the framework of the Fourth Lomé Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the performance of the Pan-African Development Information System of the Economic Commission for Africa in the delivery of technical assistance to member States,

Also noting with satisfaction the proposal of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to incorporate the activities of the System into the programme budget of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen the subregional development information centres of the Commission as information support for subregional economic cooperation and integration,

Noting with concern the decreasing availability of extrabudgetary resources for implementation and utilization of development information systems and technology,

Also noting with concern the precarious financial situation of the Pan-African Development Information System and the need to end its reliance on extrabudgetary sources of funding,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide adequate resources for mandated programmes in Africa, with special attention to those programmes in science and technology for development,

in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,

1. *Requests* the Pan-African Development Information System to build elements of cost recovery into its delivery of information services and products;

2. *Urges* member States, in order to receive further needed technical assistance in information systems development:

(*a*) To give priority to information systems development in the use of their United Nations Development Programme country indicative planning figures;

(*b*) To consider development information activities in their 1993 pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

(*c*) To use, where appropriate, the financial provision under the Fourth Lomé Convention for this purpose;

3. *Urgently appeals* to the donor community to support the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa to strengthen development information capabilities in the African region;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue its leadership role in the coordination of development information and technology to respond to pressing development problems of Africa;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to seek additional resources, through voluntary contributions, for the subregional development information centres of the Commission in the framework of the subprogramme on statistical and information systems development;

6. *Requests* the General Assembly to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources to permit the implementation of activities under the subprogramme of the Commission on information systems development, beginning with the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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1993/68. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolutions 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975,[174] 433 (XVII) of 30 April 1982,[175] 537 (XX) of 29 April 1985,[176] 574 (XXI) of 19 April 1986,[177] 612 (XXII) of 24 April 1987[178] and 622 (XXIII) of 15 April 1988[179] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the financing and future development of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Recalling also resolutions 669 (XXIV) of 7 April 1989[180] and 680 (XXV) of 19 May 1990[181] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Conference of Ministers appealed to the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to approve the incorporation of four core posts of the Institute into the regular budget,

Bearing in mind resolution 726 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992[166] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa to face Africa's development challenges in the 1990s, in which the Conference of Ministers expressed gratitude to the General Assembly for providing the Institute with a grant to cover the costs of four Professional posts for the biennium 1992-1993, thus enabling the Institute to contribute to the process of strengthening the operational capacity of the Commission in meeting the challenges facing Africa in the 1990s,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/62 of 26 July 1985 and 1990/72 of 27 July 1990, in which the Council, *inter alia*, recommended the incorporation of four core Professional posts into the United Nations regular budget as a contribution to the long-term financing of the Institute and to enable it to carry out its approved work programme and functions on a continued and sustained basis,

Noting that the Joint Inspection Unit, after a thorough examination of the Institute's situation, had recommended in its 1990 report[182] that eight permanent posts be created in the regular budget to erase annual uncertainty about the Institute's budget and to offset dependency on United Nations Development Programme funding,

Bearing in mind that United Nations Development Programme policy requires that funding of core posts in institutions such as the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning should be discouraged, and that the Programme is currently supporting a preparatory-phase project designed to improve operational capacities for research, short-term training and networking, advisory/consultancy services and management audit,

Commending the increasing efforts of member States to meet their obligations to the Institute on a regular basis by paying their annual assessed contributions,

Noting with appreciation that the resources put at the disposal of the Institute, in the form of a grant for the four Professional posts for the years 1991 to 1993, have been productively used and that recent achievements in revitalizing the Institute and in improving its delivery capacities would not have been realized without those resources,

Noting with interest the increasingly successful attempts to generate independent income by various means and to develop operational projects for possible funding from diversified bilateral and other donor agencies,

Convinced that, with the expansion in the fields of its activities to include subject areas related to development management in general, the Institute will, in future years, play an even more important role in the promotion of the sustained development of Africa,

Considering that the Institute is the only bilingual regional institution of its kind in Africa and that it has an outstanding record of providing training and research services to African countries in the area of economic development and planning,

Considering also that there are increasing demands being made by member States and their intergovernmental organizations for the services of the Institute, particularly for tailor-made training programmes,

Considering further that counterpart United Nations institutions in other regions have benefited from regular budget posts,

Conscious of the urgency of stabilizing the financing of the core posts in the Institute,

1. *Calls upon* the General Assembly, in considering the proposed programme budget for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1994-1995, to take adequate steps to ensure sufficient staffing at the Profes-

sional level for the Commission to implement its mandates;

2. *Appeals* to all States to provide extrabudgetary resources for programme implementation, as requested in the Institute's component of the proposed programme budget for the Commission for the biennium 1994-1995;

3. *Requests* all States to sustain their support to the Institute through payment of their contributions and increased use of the various types of services it provides;

4. *Urges* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the management of the Institute to continue their efforts to mobilize extrabudgetary and other supplementary resources in order to enable the Institute to implement its expanded programmes.

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1993/69. Contribution of technologies, including new and emerging technologies, to the industrialization of developing countries and the strengthening of regional and global integration processes, and proposed ways and means of transferring such technologies and incorporating them into the productive sector of those countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of technology to industrialization and regional and global integration,[183]

Recognizing that appropriate action at the subregional, regional, interregional and international levels can considerably broaden the scope for equitable, sustainable and efficient industrial development at the national level,

Considering that ongoing globalization trends define new modalities of international specialization, to which developing countries and economies in transition must respond,

Bearing in mind the fruitful experience gained from innovative approaches to technological cooperation at the regional and subregional levels,

Emphasizing that priority attention must be given to support activities at the national level, as the basis both for national development and for cooperation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels,

Considering the contribution of technologies, including new and emerging ones, to the industrialization of developing countries and the strengthening of regional and global integration processes,

Pursuing its mandate of promoting and catalysing international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, in particular in developing countries, and in helping to solve global scientific and technological problems,

Bearing in mind the theme and contents of Agenda 21,[35] in particular paragraphs 31.2, 34.13 and 35.3 thereof,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 46/165 of 19 December 1991 and 47/153 of 18 December 1992,

Recognizing the strong interest expressed by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in enhancing the linkages between research and development activities and the productive sector, and the related policy measures,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on new developments and trends in the programmes and activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development,[184]

1. *Decides* to form an ad hoc panel of experts from the members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, aided by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to study in depth the various issues related to the substantive theme and the report of the Secretary-General[183] so as to formulate recommendations for consideration by the Commission at its second session, under an agenda item entitled "Action arising from the first session", concentrating on the following issues:

(*a*) Policies and mechanisms for promoting linkages among national, subregional, regional and global science and technology systems and between those science and technology systems and the industrial sector of developing countries;

(*b*) The development of internal linkages within the United Nations system for effective coordination of the work dealing with the promotion of sustainable industrial development;

(*c*) Past, present and future trends in science and technology, including the transfer of technology, and their implications for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries;

(*d*) Strategies for using science and technology in promoting exports in selected sectors;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its second session a report on the results obtained from the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer;

3. *Requests* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to update the section of the report of the Secretary-General[183] concerning the problems and policy measures related to promoting effective linkages between research and development and the productive sector, with particular attention to the new developments and approach being effected in support of Agenda 21, and with an indication of any major new opportunities open for international cooperation in this matter; the updated section will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of United Nations activities in science and technology, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

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1993/70. Scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacity for civilian use and sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling principle 25 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[34] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which states that peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/36 C of 6 December 1991, in which the Assembly stressed the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations, and Assembly resolution 46/36 B of 6 December 1991, in which the Assembly recalled the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

Stressing that science and technology could contribute greatly to the elaboration of a strategy for the conversion of military technologies for civilian use, sustainable development and environmental protection, affecting the most fundamental interests of all Member States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/14 E of 26 October 1989, in which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to entrust the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat to serve as the focal point for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activities in Member States, and Assembly resolution 46/165 of 19 December 1991, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Centre,

Noting the deliberations at the recent United Nations conferences held at Beijing from 22 to 26 October 1991, at Dortmund, Germany, from 24 to 27 February 1992 and in Moscow from 12 to 17 October 1992 on the scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacity, as well as the activities of the United Nations system in this field, in particular those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Reaffirms* that, in the era of global concern for the environment and in the new political climate, the conversion of military technologies for civilian use and sustainable development should receive increased international attention, with the appropriate support and involvement of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its second session a report on the scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacity for civilian use and sustainable development, with a focus on technology assessment issues, particularly the economic effects, employment implications and environmental consequences of alternative technological choices;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to elaborate that report by drawing from the United Nations conferences and other United Nations activities referred to in the fifth preambular paragraph above, particularly those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer, and to explore the issue of strengthening agreement on the transition to disarmament.

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1993/71. Activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on ways and means of improving the quality of coordination and cooperation in science and technology for development,[183] the assessment of the effect of activities of the United Nations system related to the process of creating and strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries,[186] and the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat[187] in science and technology for development, the report of the Meeting of High-level Experts on Science and Technology for Development[188] and the note by the Secretariat on the Expert Group Meeting on Technology Assessment, Monitoring and Forecasting,[189]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, in particular paragraph 20 thereof,

Having examined the note by the Secretary-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system[190] as a means of examining the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of the national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology,

1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1994, include science and technology for development as a priority subject to be considered at the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1994;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for that purpose, a report containing an analysis of and action-oriented proposals to improve the coordination mechanisms of organs, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Bank, which are involved in the science and technology activities of the United Nations system; the report should take into account the implications of the recent reforms of the Secretariat, as well as ways and means of improving the coordination of the United Nations system with other relevant intergovernmental institutions and private organizations involved in science and technology activities;

3. *Considers* the note by the Secretary-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system a valuable input to the consideration of science and technology activities at the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1994;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to consider, at its second session, the outcome of the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Council of 1994;

5. *Stresses* that endogenous capacity-building in science and technology is an indispensable component of any country's effort to mobilize science and technology for development and that it should hence remain a priority issue on the United Nations agenda;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its biennial sessions of the progress being achieved and any major problems encountered in the application of science and technology for sustainable development at the national, subregional and regional levels, with a view to identifying new options for international action;

7. *Expresses its approval* of the activities undertaken so far by the United Nations system to assist the developing countries in enhancing their national capacities in the field of science and technology;

8. *Expresses its approval* of the innovative features of the series of ten pilot projects being undertaken by the United Nations system to develop endogenous capacity, such as the participatory approach, demand-driven and developmental orientation and country-level coordination, and requests that those projects be completed and evaluated, with a view to disseminating information on their successful features;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the regional development banks and other multilateral and bilateral cooperation agencies to give priority to endogenous capacity-building in their respective projects on science and technology for development and to integrate appropriate participatory approaches into the planning and evaluation cycles of their projects;

10. *Stresses* the need for national policies in support of science and technology communities in order to enhance information-management capacity and to facilitate affordable and widespread access to international on-line science and technology information networks and their connectivity to global and regional networks in all countries, and the need to make them available to all countries through on-line access, floppy disks, and other electronic and traditional means;

11. *Urges* organizations of the United Nations system and their collaborating institutions to coordinate their activities aimed at information management, including the upgrading and updating of their databases in the field of science and technology;

12. *Calls upon* all Governments to promote further harmonized and coherent approaches to and policies on science and technology for development at the national level and to reflect such harmonized approaches in their multilateral activities throughout the United Nations system;

13. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to develop an appropriate, dynamic mechanism for its interaction with intergovernmental organizations that are not part of the United Nations system, as well as with non-governmental organizations, institutions, foundations and the private sector concerned with science and technology for development and wishing to make common cause with the Commission;

14. *Also invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their activities related to science and technology, to take full advantage of the potential contribution of relevant intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system and of non-governmental organizations;

15. *Welcomes*, in this connection, such initiatives as that of the Third World Academy of Sciences in establishing regional centres for the application of science and technology for sustainable development in the developing countries, and urges donor agencies and Member States to support such initiatives.

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1993/72. Science and technology for sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Emphasizing the importance of effective interaction between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the following documentation considered by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session under the agenda item entitled "Science and technology for sustainable development":

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General[191] on the implications of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including Agenda 21,[35] for the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the utilization and marketing of energy technologies, focusing on policy issues and options for the effective transfer and application of environmentally sound energy technologies;[192]

2. *Stresses* the critical importance of supporting countries, in particular the developing countries, in harnessing the potential of science and technology, with a view to achieving the objectives set forth by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Emphasizes*, in this respect, the relevance of the activities of the United Nations system in the areas of science and technology, particularly in endogenous capacity-building, including the improvement of traditional technologies, as well as aspects related to technology transfer, technology assessment and forecasting, science and technology information dissemination and management, and science for sustainable development;

4. *Decides* that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should place particular emphasis in its work on policy issues and options related to the development, transfer and utilization of technologies that promote sustainable development objectives, in accordance with the mandate of the Commission and taking into account the provisions of Agenda 21 concerning science and technology;

5. *Supports* the activities of the United Nations system and the international cooperation aimed, taking into account the elements of chapter V.B of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session,[193] at promoting the use of the following:

(*a*) New and renewable sources of energy technologies;

(*b*) Clean coal, fossil fuels and other energy technologies;

(*c*) Alternative fuel technologies;

6. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral donors to provide further support for the development, transfer and application of environmentally sound technologies;

7. *Calls upon* the Commission on Sustainable Development to interact closely with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and to take advantage of its work while reviewing the implementation of Agenda 21;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that information on those aspects of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development that have a bearing on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is distributed to members of the latter Commission and that the work of the two Commissions is coordinated effectively.

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1993/73. Financing science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging the significant role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology for development,

Recognizing that there is a need to harmonize the efforts of different sources of funding for science and technology for development,

Recognizing also that the increasing need for cooperation in programmes of endogenous capacity-building requires adequate financial support,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/190 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly called upon all concerned to implement all commitments, agreements and recommendations reached at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of a coalition of resources to finance science and technology for development,[194] submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session,

1. *Decides* to maintain as a priority its efforts to enable developing countries to address their needs for funds and cooperation to enhance the input of science and technology into their development programmes and to build up an endogenous capacity on the basis of the priorities and plans of developing countries; due attention should be paid in this regard to the needs of the countries with economies in transition, in accordance with the relevant mandates of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/165 of 19 December 1991, in which the Assembly requested concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries, to convene a consultative meeting in 1993;

3. *Decides* that the consultative meeting shall:

(*a*) Compare and exchange views on portfolios of programmes and projects in science and technology in support of endogenous capacity-building at the national, regional and global levels;

(*b*) Consider ways and means of securing continual interaction and complementarity of the institutions involved in the financing of science and technology and suggest specific ways in which such cooperation could continue for the harmonization of their policies and the enhancement of specific opportunities for a coalition of resources among the interested financing and funding institutions;

4. *Also decides* that the participants in the consultative meeting should include representatives from multilateral development financial institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the regional development banks, together with private and international foundations and bilateral donors interested in science and technology for development;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider providing the consultative meeting with a review of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development aimed at redefining its role in this context;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1993/74. Future work plan of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of ad hoc panels/workshops on specific issues of science and technology for development,[195]

Taking into account the need to focus the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development during its two-year inter-sessional periods through the preparation of analytical reports on a limited number of substantive themes,

Recognizing that the opportunity of organizing ad hoc panels or workshops during the inter-sessional period can at least in part be used for deepening the analytical work on the substantive themes chosen for each period, while in the same period ad hoc panels or workshops can still be organized on specific issues of science and technology for development,

Noting the offer of some member States to host such panels or workshops and the offer of one member State to finance a panel on a substantive theme, preferably to be held in a developing country, in order to encourage the new style of work on the substantive themes, thus enabling one extrabudgetary panel to be convened in addition to the four panels or workshops provided for in the regular programme budget,

Considering the desirability of connecting the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development with the concrete experiences of member States in the area of science and technology for development and with policies in that area,

Emphasizing, inter alia, the following criteria for choosing substantive themes for the inter-sessional work:

(*a*) The themes and the work thereon should, whenever possible, be timely and directed at the broad interests of organizations of the United Nations system;

(*b*) They should serve the mandate of the Commission by making it possible to:

(i) Synthesize relevant issues and insights without conducting extensive new research;

(ii) Provide advice on science and technology policies in the developing countries and facilitate discussion thereon at the national and regional levels;

(iii) Formulate recommendations within the United Nations system;

(*c*) They should fall within the mandate of the Commission and reflect the comparative advantage of the Commission *vis-à-vis* other United Nations bodies;

(*d*) They should be of wide interest to end-users, in particular in developing countries, and be relevant to the least developed countries;

1. *Decides* that the following three substantive themes shall be the focus of the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development during the intersessional period 1993-1995:

(*a*) Technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations; the theme should be examined by one of the panels of experts, which would build upon relevant studies from inside and outside the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and regional development banks. A diagnosis and action-oriented proposals would be made with regard to the following issues:

(i) Access to and adaptation of technology, and North-South and South-South transfer of technology;

(ii) Effects of productivity;

(iii) Generation of jobs and income to combat poverty by addressing the basic needs (education, health, housing and food) of low-income populations, including issues related to gender and age;

(iv) Dissemination mechanisms, including training, regional and international cooperation and networking, data banks and project banks;

(v) Interrelation with other endogenous capacity-building and research and development activities;

(vi) Finance and monitoring;

(*b*) The gender implications of science and technology for developing countries; the following topics would be analysed, taking into account cultural and social aspects and the knowledge of indigenous people:

(i) The implications of technological change for employment and skills;

(ii) The health implications of advances in medical knowledge;

(iii) Energy technologies;

(iv) Agricultural technologies;

(v) Science and technology education and entry into the professions.

The work would include an analysis of activities, both within and outside the United Nations system, on these topics and would lead to science and technology recommendations for national Governments and the relevant United Nations bodies;

(*c*) The science and technology aspects of the sectoral issue to be discussed by the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995; the purpose is to relate the expertise of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development directly to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

2. *Also decides* to assign responsibility for the intersessional work on each of the substantive themes to a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development who would call together a panel of experts with the help of the Secretariat; other members of the Commission would be invited to join the assigned member in that task;

3. *Further decides* to have, in addition to the three panels of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and outside experts, panels of experts or workshops on the following specific issues:

(*a*) The contribution of technologies, including new and emerging ones, to industrialization in developing countries;

(*b*) Information technologies and their role in the field of science and technology, in particular in relation to the needs of developing countries; once the relevant issues have been made clear by the panel, this issue might be selected as a substantive theme of the Commission for the inter-sessional period 1995-1997;

4. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that provide technical cooperation assistance in the field of science and technology to take full advantage of the expertise of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its willingness to participate actively in the provision of such technical cooperation.

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1993/75. Programme of work for 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council

Transmits to the General Assembly, for further consideration, the following draft resolution, as approved by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session[193]:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 46/235 of 13 April 1992 and 47/212 and 47/214 of 23 December 1992,

"*Having considered* the note by the Secretariat on programme proposals for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development,[196] in particular paragraphs 2 and 5 thereof,

"1. *Reaffirms* the mandates and functions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the main substantive organ of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the global issue of science and technology for development;

"2. *Also reaffirms* the need to count on the substantive support of an efficient secretariat unit provided with a level of resources commensurate with its functions;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997[197] and, in particular, to provide resources for the implementation of the activities proposed for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development, taking into account the priority attached to these activities within the medium-term plan;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Secretariat unit having primary responsibility for the implementation of programme activities in the field of science and technology for development, including the substantive servicing of the Commission, will be managed in an integrated manner, and further requests the Secretary-General to provide for its strengthening in terms of the efficient organization of the Secretariat;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make sufficient provisions within the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the implementation of technical cooperation activities in the field of science and technology;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to clarify the division of labour and coordination arrangements for the efficient functioning of Secretariat units in the field of science and technology for development, particularly the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions;

"7. *Expresses concern* regarding the proposed abolition of the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the negative impact this may have on the quality of the coordination of system-wide activities in these fields;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the resources necessary for convening at least four intersessional ad hoc panels/workshops on specific issues in the field of science and technology, which will provide crucial input into the work of the Commission in terms of independent, specialized and expert advice;

"9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every possible effort to adhere strictly to existing rules and to avoid the repetition of the regrettable experience of the late issuance of documentation for the first session of the Commission."

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1993/76. Preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 45/216 of 21 December 1990 and 47/176 of 22 December 1992, and reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 and 1993/4 of 12 February 1993,

Reaffirming also Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which it accepted the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the International Conference on Population and Development and decided to convene the Conference at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Reaffirming further General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as well as the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[34] and Agenda 21,[35] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recognizing the particular importance of population issues in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development processes, and conscious of the need to give priority to the issues related to population and development,

Aware of the political impetus given to the issue of population on the international agenda since the decision of the United Nations to hold a conference on population,

Noting the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat as Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Stressing the need for the intergovernmental preparatory process for the International Conference on Population and Development to be completed before the holding of the Conference itself,

1. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development be made a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, without prejudice to current arrangements for participation in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process and, in that context, decides that the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session shall be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, to be considered under the item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 47/176;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development to prepare for the information of delegations, by February 1994, the first draft of the final substantive document of the Conference, taking into account the views expressed by participants during the second session of the Preparatory Committee and the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* to extend the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference by one week, starting on 4 April 1994, and to ensure that adequate facilities are

available for it, all within the approved budget limit set by the General Assembly for the biennium 1994-1995;

4. *Also decides* to convene two-day pre-Conference consultations at the venue of the Conference;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the extrabudgetary contributions to the trust funds established to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in preparing for and participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites all Member States and organizations in a position to do so to support these trust funds further;

6. *Reaffirms* the significance of the media, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the objectives and activities of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, to include in the report referred to in paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 47/176 an annotated outline of the final document of the Conference, as well as information on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1993/77. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1995-1996

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the minimum target for voluntary contributions to the Programme for the period 1995-1996,[198]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2682 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, in which the Assembly recognized the experience gained by the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the preparations necessary for the announcement of pledges at the Sixteenth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1993

ANNEX

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1995-1996

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme was to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its thirty-fifth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/77 of 30 July 1993 and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,[198]

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the period 1995-1996 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of $1.5 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations, members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters in 1994.

1993/78. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*Assistance to the Palestinian people*

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 47/170 of 22 December 1992,

"*Taking into account* the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

"*Rejecting* Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

"*Concerned* about the economic losses sustained by the Palestinian people as a result of Israeli closures and isolation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967,

"*Affirming* that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

"*Taking into account* developments in the peace talks and their implications for the Palestinian people,

"*Welcoming* the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, held in Paris from 26 to 29 April 1993 in response to General Assembly resolution 47/170,[199]

"*Aware* of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[200]

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

"3. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"4. *Urges* the Government of Israel to accept *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[43] to all territories occupied by Israel

since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of that Convention;

"5. *Calls for* treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

"6. *Also calls for* the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

"7. *Further calls for* the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"8. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

"9. *Calls for* facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian economic and social institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"10. *Suggests* that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People consider, in its future programmes, convening seminars on economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account their assistance needs in the light of developments in the region;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of mobilizing and coordinating assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, held in Paris from 26 to 29 April 1993;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

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1993/79. Multisectoral collaboration on "Tobacco or health"

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolution WHA45.20 of 13 May 1992, in which the Assembly requested multisectoral collaboration within the United Nations system on tobacco or health issues,[201]

Acknowledging the established leadership of the World Health Organization in alerting all Member States to the seriousness of the tobacco pandemic by providing estimates that tobacco use causes 3 million deaths a year and that, based on current smoking patterns, that figure is expected to increase to 10 million a year within the next few decades,

Concerned that, in countries where estimates have been made, more than one third of smokers who begin to smoke during adolescence and continue to smoke throughout their lives will die prematurely as a result of their habit and that, despite long-standing and widespread knowledge of the serious health consequences of tobacco use, worldwide tobacco production exceeds 7 million tons and is still increasing,

Concerned about the economic effects of reduced production in the tobacco-producing countries, which are still unable to develop a viable economic alternative to tobacco,

Recalling that the World Health Assembly, by its resolutions WHA39.14 of 15 May 1986[202] and WHA43.16 of 17 May 1990,[203] has urged Member States to adopt comprehensive strategies of tobacco control,

Stressing that the serious health consequences of tobacco use cannot be tackled effectively without appropriate strategies for demand reduction,

Noting that the World Bank has adopted a policy of providing no new loans for tobacco growing or manufacturing projects,

Acknowledging the socio-economic context of tobacco production and the concerns of the tobacco-producing countries, particularly those that depend heavily on tobacco production, and acknowledging also that the implementation of comprehensive strategies as recommended by the World Health Organization will involve matters of tobacco agriculture, commerce, trade, taxation and marketing,

Acknowledging also that many international agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, must collaborate closely in developing multisectoral approaches to the tobacco or health issue, particularly with respect to the concerns of tobacco-producing developing countries,

Acknowledging further that cultural practices and customs relating to the use of tobacco should be duly taken into account in developing multisectoral approaches to the tobacco or health issue,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the need for multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health;[204]

2. *Urges* Governments to intensify their commitment and efforts designed to reduce tobacco consumption and the demand for tobacco products, including the implementation of comprehensive multisectoral plans at the country level;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the full collaboration of the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, other United Nations organizations and other international organizations, as appropriate, in contributing to the successful implementation of effective comprehensive strategies through multisectoral collaboration among international agencies;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish, under the auspices of the World Health Organization and within existing resources, a focal point among existing institutions of the United Nations system on the subject of multisectoral collaboration on the economic and social aspects of tobacco production and consumption, taking into particular account the serious health consequences of tobacco use;

5. *Suggests* that the multisectoral collaboration coordinated through the United Nations system focal point seek to offer practical advice and assistance to Member States, at their request, on how they can implement or strengthen comprehensive national tobacco control strategies;

6. *Suggests also* that a review of and recommendations concerning the impact of tobacco production on the economy of tobacco-producing countries, in particular those that depend on tobacco as a major source of income, as well as the impact of tobacco consumption on health, be included in the multisectoral collaboration work coordinated by the focal point;

7. *Invites* Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to develop a range of options, including bilateral and effective multilateral collaboration on agricultural diversification or development of other economic alternatives to tobacco agriculture, as appropriate, to assist economies for which tobacco is a major export, where demand for their tobacco products has decreased as a result of successful strategies for tobacco control;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the work of the United Nations system focal point begins as soon as possible and that each contributing agency, in consultation with Member States concerned, together with the focal point, develops, before 31 December 1993, individual plans of work, setting out deadlines and achievement milestones, for their agency's contribution to multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health that will lead to a rapid reduction in the burden of disease and death caused by the pandemic use of tobacco, while giving due consideration to any economic adjustments that may arise from a reduction in the demand for tobacco products;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on progress made by the United Nations system focal point in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health.

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1993/80. Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, in particular paragraph 40 (*e*) thereof, which provides that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall consider matters concerning non-governmental organizations which may be referred to it by the Council or by commissions,

Recognizing the continued validity of its resolution 1296 (XLIV) as a useful framework for consultations with non-governmental organizations,

Recalling its decision 1993/214 of 12 February 1993,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its session held in 1993,[205]

1. *Decides* to establish an open-ended working group consisting of representatives of all interested States;

2. *Requests* the open-ended working group to undertake the general review called for by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/214, with a view to updating, if necessary, Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), as well as introducing coherence in the rules governing the participation of non-governmental organizations in international conferences convened by the United Nations;

3. *Also requests* the open-ended working group to include in its review an examination of ways and means of improving practical arrangements for the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat;

4. *Invites* the open-ended working group to submit a progress report for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 and by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at an inter-sessional meeting in 1994 to review the progress report and to transmit its comments to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994;

6. *Invites* United Nations organs, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies to participate in the work of the open-ended working group, in accordance with established practice;

7. *Further invites* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the work of the open-ended working group, in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV);

8. *Requests* the open-ended working group to enable other relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, to contribute their views, in accordance with established practice, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, the assistance necessary, including documentation, for the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider this question at its substantive session of 1994 and to make recommendations to the General Assembly with a view to finalizing the general review by 1995, as called for in its decision 1993/214.

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ANNEX

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the open-ended working group on the review of consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

1. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the present resolution, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council will participate in the open-ended working group in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

2. Non-governmental organizations which fall under the following three categories will be accredited upon submission to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat of a notification of their desire to participate in the review process:

(*a*) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with a specialized agency of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Non-governmental organizations on the roster of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(*c*) Other non-governmental organizations accredited for participation in conferences convened under the auspices of the United Nations and/or their preparatory process.

3. Other non-governmental organizations wishing to be accredited may apply to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat for that purpose, in accordance with the following requirements:

(*a*) The Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat shall be responsible for the receipt and preliminary evaluation of requests for accreditation received from non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) All such applications must be accompanied by the following information:

(i) The aims and purposes of the organization, which should be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) The date of establishment of the organization, the location of its headquarters and proof of its non-profit nature;

(iii) Information on the programmes and activities of the organization and the country or countries in which they are carried out;

(iv) A copy of the latest annual report and of the most recent budget;

(v) A copy of the constitution and/or by-laws and a list of members of the governing body and their country of nationality;

(vi) A description of the membership of the organization, indicating the total number of members and their geographical distribution.

The requests of organizations that fail to provide the above information will not be considered by the Secretariat.

4. In cases where the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat believes, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 3 above, that an organization has established its relevance to the work of the working group, it will recommend to the working group that the organization be accredited. In cases where the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it will make available to the working group its reasons for not doing so. The Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat should ensure that its recommendations are available to the working group at least one week prior to the start of each session.

5. The working group will decide on the recommendations of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Secretariat for accreditation within twenty-four hours of the recommendations having been considered by the working group. In the event of a decision not being taken within that period, interim accreditation shall be accorded until such time as a decision is taken.

6. A non-governmental organization that has been granted accreditation to attend a session of the working group may attend all its future sessions.

7. In recognition of the intergovernmental nature of the working group, non-governmental organizations shall have no negotiating role in the work of the group.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the present resolution, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council will have the opportunity to address the working group, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 31 and 33 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

9. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may also ask to speak briefly at such meetings. If the number of requests is too large, the working group shall request the non-governmental organizations to form themselves into constituencies, each constituency speaking through one spokesperson. Any such oral intervention will be made at the discretion of the Chairman and with the consent of the working group, in accordance with normal United Nations practice.

10. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the present resolution, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may submit written statements, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 29, 30 and 33 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

11. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations in any of the official languages of the United Nations. Those written presentations will not be issued as official documents.

1993/81. Committee for Development Planning

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 on economic planning and projections,

Recalling also its resolution 1625 (LI) of 30 July 1971 on the Committee for Development Planning,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Reaffirms* the existing mandate of the Committee for Development Planning, as set out in relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, without prejudice to the outcome of the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* that the experts members of the Committee for Development Planning were not appointed in time for the session of the Committee scheduled for 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene the 1993 session of the Committee for Development Planning no later than December.

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NOTES

[1]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 15* (E/1987/35), chap. IV.

[2]E/ESCWA/16/11.

[3]See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, No. 17956.

[4]PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/2/Rev.4 (1992).

[5]*A System of National Accounts*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev.3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3).

[6]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 6* (E/1993/26).

[7]E/1993/73.

[8]See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[9]A/47/432.

[10]E/1993/71.

[11]*Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[12]ST/AI/379.

[13]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 21st meeting (A/C.5/47/SR.21), para. 58, and corrigendum.

[14]See E/CN.6/1993/15, para. 14.

[15]A/47/508.

[16]Ibid., sect. IV.

[17]See E/CN.6/1993/15, para. 13.

[18]General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[19]See E/CN.6/1992/4.

[20]See E/CN.6/1993/12.

[21]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/47/38), sect. I.

[22]General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[23]See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[24]General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[25]See Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 3; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 6.

[26]See International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 26.

[27]See Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 3; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 9.

[28]See International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 12.

[29]See Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 23; and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, articles 6 and 7.

[30]See Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 5; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 7; and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

[31]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 8* (E/1991/28), para. 48.

[32]E/CN.6/1991/10.

[33]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.

[34]See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.I, Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol.III and Vol.III/Corr.1))(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* , resolution 1, annex I.

[35]Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

[36]E/CN.6/1993/11.

[37]General Assembly resolution 640 (VII), annex.

[38]General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI), annex.

[39]General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[40]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/48/38), paras. 594 and 640.

[41]See E/CN.6/1993/CRP.2 and Corr.1.

[42]See E/CN.6/1993/10.

[43]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[44]E/1993/43.

[45]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 7* (E/1993/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[46]E/1992/18.

[47]E/1993/44.

[48]A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[49]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 6* (E/1991/26), chap. I, sect. D.

[50]E/CN.5/1993/5, annex.

[51]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24), chap. III, sect. E.

[52]Proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982.

[53]World Health Organization, *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps: A manual of classification relating to the consequences of disease* (Geneva, 1980).

[54]General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

[55]General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX).

[56]General Assembly resolution 2856 (XXVI).

[57]General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[58]General Assembly resolution 46/119, annex.

[59]*Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix 1.

[60]A/45/470, sect. III.

[61]Ibid., sect. IV.

[62]E/CN.5/1993/4, annex.

[63]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th to 42nd meetings (A/47/PV.39-42).

[64]See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[65]A/47/339, sect III.

[66]Ibid., sect. IV.

[67]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24), chap. III, sect. D.

[68]E/CN.5/1993/7.

[69]Ibid., sect. VI.

[70]See E/CONF.84/PC/8.

[71]E/CN.5/1993/3.

[72]Ibid., para. 30.

[73]See E/CN.5/1993/6.

[74]E/CN.5/1993/10.

[75]For the text approved by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, see E/CN.5/1993/L.11, annex.

[76]E/CN.5/1993/8 and Corr.1.

[77]A/CONF.144/17.

[78]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[79]ST/CSDHA/20.

[80]See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[81]General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[82]General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[83]General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[84]General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[85]See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

[86]See resolution 1993/32.

[87]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

[88]See International Atomic Energy Agency, document INF/CIRC/274/Rev.1.

[89]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10* (E/1992/30), chap. I, sect. C.

[90]General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

[91]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 9* (E/1993/29), chap. XI.

[92]E/1993/10.

[93]See E/CN.15/1993/CRP.5.

[94]E/CN.15/1993/7 and Corr.1.

[95]E/CN.15/1993/CRP.1, paras. 66-75.

[96]E/AC.57/1990/WG.2.

[97]See E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.4.

[98]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25), chap. XI, sect. A.

[99]Ibid., *Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[100]E/5975/Rev.1.

[101]See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. G.

[102]See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

[103]E/CN.15/1993/2.

[104]*Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[105]E/CN.7/1993/CRP.10.

[106]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[107]E/INCB/1992/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1).

[108]E/INCB/1989/1/Supp.(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5).

[109]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[110]Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[111]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[112]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.1.

[113]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.6.

[114]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.5.

[115]*United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (forthcoming as United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5) and vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.1).

[116]E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[117]See E/CN.4/1993/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/58, chap. II, sect. A .

[118]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[119]Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[120]Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[121]E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/12 and Add.1.

[122]E/CN.4/1993/28 and Corr.1.

[123]E/CN.4/1993/64.

[124]Ibid., annex I.
[125]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12), chap. XXVI, sect. A.
[126]Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.
[127]Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. B.
[128]E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.
[129]E/1993/61 and Add.1.
[130]A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[131]See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. F.
[132]See E/1993/61, sect. II.C.
[133]See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. B.
[134]See E/1993/61, sect. II.B.
[135]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 10* (E/1993/30).
[136]E/C.10/1993/12.
[137]Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.
[138]*Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II, para. 19.29.
[139]See International Maritime Organization, *Resolutions and other Decisions of the Assembly, Seventeenth Session*, London, 28 October–8 November 1991.
[140]E/1993/57.
[141]See ST/SG/AC.10/19 and Add.1-6.
[142]A/48/159-E/1993/59, annex.
[143]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 15* (E/1993/35).
[144]See World Health Organization, *Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 3-14 May 1993, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA46/1993/REC/1).
[145]A/48/188-E/1993/78.
[146]See A/48/322, annex I.
[147]E/1993/58.
[148]United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-sixth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4.
[149]A/48/224 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3.
[150]E/1993/98.
[151]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.
[152]See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.
[153]Ibid., chap. II.
[154]E/1993/86.
[155]See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its One Hundred and Forty-first Session*, Paris, 10-28 May 1993 (141 EX/Decisions).
[156]A/48/210-E/1993/89, annex.
[157]E/1993/101.
[158]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Plenary Meetings*, 38th meeting.
[159]See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Fortieth Ordinary Session (third part), 30 January-3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.
[160]See E/1993/80.
[161]See A/47/534.
[162]E/1993/85 and Add.1.
[163]See GC.5/2, annex I.
[164]See CAMI.11/13.
[165]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 16* (E/1993/36), chap. IV.
[166]Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 13* (E/1992/33), chap. IV, sect. A.
[167]Ibid., sect. B.
[168]See E/ECA/CM.19/14 and Add.1.
[169]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 16*, (E/1991/37), chap. IV.
[170]See E/ECA/TCD/74.
[171]DOC/UNTACDA/93/04.
[172]DOC/UNTACDA/MIN/04/Rev.3.
[173]A/46/651, annex.
[174]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/5657 and Corr.1 and 2).
[175]*Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 11* (E/1982/21), chap. V.
[176]Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 15* (E/1985/36), chap. IV.
[177]Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 12* (E/1986/33), chap. IV.
[178]Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 16* (E/1987/36), chap. IV.
[179]Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 13* (E/1988/37), chap. IV.
[180]Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 16* (E/1989/35), chap. IV.
[181]Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 13* (E/1990/42), chap. IV.
[182]E/1991/8, annex.
[183]E/CN.16/1993/2.
[184]A/CN.11/1991/5.
[185]E/CN.16/1993/3.
[186]E/CN.16/1993/4.
[187]E/CN.16/1993/5.
[188]E/CN.16/1993/6.
[189]E/CN.16/1993/CRP.1.
[190]A/47/419/Add.1.
[191]E/CN.16/1993/8.
[192]E/CN.16/1993/9.
[193]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 11* (E/1993/31).
[194]E/CN.16/1993/10.
[195]E/CN.16/1993/7.
[196]E/CN.16/1993/CRP.2.
[197]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (A/45/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1), vol. I.
[198]See WFP/CFA: 35/18 (transmitted to the Economic and Social Council as document E/1993/91).
[199]See A/48/168-E/1993/62 and Corr.1.
[200]A/48/183-E/1993/74 and Add.1.
[201]See World Health Organization, *Forty-fifth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 4-14 May 1992, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA45/1992/REC/1).
[202]Ibid., *Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 5-16 May 1986, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA39/1986/REC/1).
[203]Ibid., *Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA43/1990/REC/1).
[204]E/1993/56, annex.
[205]E/1993/63 and Corr.2.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993

1993/201. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

Elections

At its 2nd to 5th plenary meetings, on 2, 12 and 16 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections to its subsidiary bodies:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the CZECH REPUBLIC for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council elected the CZECH REPUBLIC for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected SLOVAKIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected the CZECH REPUBLIC for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following seven Member States were elected for a term beginning on the date of election: AZERBAIJAN, BURUNDI, MALAYSIA, NIGER, TOGO, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and VIET NAM.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of four members from African States and six members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council, in accordance with its decision on the establishment of the Commission,[1] elected the following twenty Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CHINA, GABON, GERMANY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TUNISIA, TURKEY and URUGUAY; the following seventeen Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BENIN, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FRANCE, HUNGARY, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and VANUATU; and the following sixteen Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993: ANGOLA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, GUINEA, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected AZERBAIJAN, LESOTHO and MADAGASCAR for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Council elected MALAYSIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995 and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected LEBANON for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The following eleven experts were elected for a term beginning on the date of election: Guillermo Jorge Cano (Argentina), Marek Hoffmann (Poland), Sheik Ibrahim bin Sheik Ali (Malaysia), Mohammad Nawaz Khan (Pakistan), Godfrey L. S. Leshange (United Republic of Tanzania), Patrick Maselino (Zambia), Thomas P. Z. Mpofu (Zimbabwe), Erastus Kabutu Mwongera (Kenya), Dossou Barthélémy Otchoun (Benin), Luiz Fernando Soares de Assis (Brazil) and Natarayan Suryanarayanan (India).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one expert from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the CZECH REPUBLIC for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 July 1993.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Council elected SLOVAKIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on the day preceding the organizational meeting of the Governing Council in February 1996.

Nominations

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated INDIA for election by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

Confirmations

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council:[2]

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Ian CASTLES (Australia)
Eurico de ANDRADE NEVES BORBA (Brazil)
R. THAMARAJAKSHI (India)
Hiroyasu KUDO (Japan)
Miguel CERVERA FLORES (Mexico)
William McLENNAN (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

POPULATION COMMISSION

Robert CLIQUET (Flemish), Hubert GERARD (French) } (Belgium)
Claude BAILLARGEON (Canada)
José Olinto RUEDA PLATA (Colombia)
Charlotte HOHN (Germany)
György VUKOVION (Hungary)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Alvaro GARCIA HURTADO (Chile)
Ole Lonsmann POULSEN (Denmark)
Peter Serracino INGLOTT (Malta)
J. N. M. RICHELLE (Netherlands)
Corazón Alma G. DE LEON (Philippines)
Charles M. UTETE (Zimbabwe)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Celso Luiz NUNES AMORIM (Brazil)
Hannu HALINEN (Finland)
Dhurma Gian NATH (Mauritius)
Zdzislaw KEDZIA (Poland)
PARK Soo Kil (Republic of Korea)
Tchotcho Séenam Marcelline MENSAH (Togo)
J. Kenneth BLACKWELL (United States of America)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Faouzia BOUMAIZA (Algeria)
Helen L'ORANGE (Australia)
Johanna DOHNAL (Austria)
Natalia I. DROZD (Belarus)
Adriana de la Espriella DE LEON (Colombia)
Makiko SAKAI (Japan)
Khadiga Karrar ELTAYEB (Sudan)
Saisuree CHUTIKUL (Thailand)

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Geoffrey DABB (Australia)
Ekaterina Panayotova TRENDAFILOVA-BACHVAROVA (Bulgaria)
Rhadys ABREU DE POLANCO (Dominican Republic)
Károly BARD (Hungary)
MULADI (Indonesia)
Yuki FURUTA (Japan)
Mustafa ABD AL-MAJID KARIH (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
LEE See Young (Republic of Korea)
Slaheddine M'RAD (Tunisia)

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Vladimir Arkhipovich LABUNOV (Belarus)
George A. KINT (Belgium)
WANG Shaoqi (China)
Rafael Ramírez ZORRO (Colombia)
Arnoldo K. VENTURA (Jamaica)
Fakhruddin DAGHESTANI (Jordan)
Taher E. JEHAIMI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Daniel Crane SMITH (Marshall Islands)
Alfredo Phillips GREENE (Mexico)
Abdellah EL MASSLOUT (Morocco)
Hilal A. RAZA (Pakistan)
Oleg V. ROUDENSKY (Russian Federation)
Mansour AL-MALIK (Saudi Arabia)
Charles Herbert Geoffrey OLDHAM (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Richard E. BISSELL (United States of America)

1993/202. Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1993, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation.[3]

1993/203. Venue of the twenty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa/nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, having been advised by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa that the Government of Gabon, by a note verbale dated 3 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Gabon accredited to the Commission, had extended an invitation to the Commission to hold its forthcoming session at Libreville, decided that the twenty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa/nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission should be held at Libreville from 19 to 22 April 1993.

1993/204. High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1993

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the high-level segment of the Council of 1993 should be devoted to the consideration of the following major theme: "World Summit for Social Development, including the role of the United Nations system in promoting social development";

(*b*) Invited the Secretary-General, in preparing the report for the high-level segment, to pay attention to ways of attaining the objectives of the World Summit for Social Development and to examine the core issues, namely, the enhancement of social integration, the alleviation and reduction of poverty, and the expansion of productive employment, as set out in General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, and the role of the United Nations system in these matters;

(*c*) Invited the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, within their areas of competence, to contribute to the preparation of the report;

(*d*) Decided that, without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, the high-level segment with ministerial participation should be held from 28 to 30 June 1993.

1993/205. Coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1993

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the provisions of section III, paragraphs (*a*) to (*e*) of its decision 1992/217, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, decided:

(*a*) That the coordination segment should be devoted to the consideration of the following themes:

(i) Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development;

(ii) Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera;

(*b*) That at the coordination segment agreed conclusions would be reached containing specific recommendations on matters related to coordination addressed to the various parts of the United Nations system for implementation;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to apprise the Council at its substantive session of 1994 of the steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to those recommendations.

1993/206. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1993 (28 June–30 July 1993)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1993 and 1994,[4] approved the following provisional agenda for the high-level segment of the Council of 1993:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. World Summit for Social Development, including the role of the United Nations system in promoting social development
3. Conclusion of the high-level segment

2. The Council also approved the following provisional agenda with regard to its other segments:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system relating to the following themes:
   - (*a*) Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development;
   - (*b*) Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera
3. Operational activities for development
4. Coordination questions:
   - (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies;
   - (*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;
   - (*c*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;
   - (*d*) Question of a United Nations year for tolerance;
   - (*e*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health
5. Programme and related questions:
   - (*a*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;
   - (*b*) Calendar of conferences
6. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance:
   - (*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;
   - (*b*) Humanitarian assistance
7. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
8. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
9. Sustainable development
10. Non-governmental organizations
11. United Nations University
12. Statistical and cartographic questions:
    - (*a*) Statistics;
    - (*b*) Cartography
13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
14. Regional cooperation
15. Development and international economic cooperation:
    - (*a*) Trade and development;
    - (*b*) Food and agricultural development;
    - (*c*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*d*) Transnational corporations;
    - (*e*) Natural resources;
    - (*f*) Population questions;
    - (*g*) Human settlements;
    - (*h*) Environment;
    - (*i*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*j*) Transport of dangerous goods;
    - (*k*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
    - (*l*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    - (*m*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

16. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
17. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
18. Human rights questions
19. Advancement of women
20. Social development
21. Narcotic drugs.

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

3. The Council also approved the following allocation of items:

Items for consideration in plenary meeting

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Coordination segment

2. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:
   (*a*) Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development;
   (*b*) Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities for development

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* *

4. Coordination questions
5. Programme and related questions
6. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance
7. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
8. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
9. Sustainable development
10. Non-governmental organizations
11. United Nations University
12. Statistical and cartographic questions
13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Items for consideration by the Economic Committee

14. Regional cooperation
15. Development and international economic cooperation
16. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

Items for consideration by the Social Committee

17. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
18. Human rights questions
19. Advancement of women
20. Social development
21. Narcotic drugs.

1993/207. Establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note by the Secretary-General,[5] and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992:

(*a*) Decided to establish the Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council with the functions as enumerated in paragraphs 3 to 5 of General Assembly resolution 47/191;

(*b*) Also decided that the Commission should be composed of fifty-three members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for a term of office of three years according to the following allocation of seats:

(i) Thirteen seats for African States;
(ii) Eleven seats for Asian States;
(iii) Six seats for Eastern European States;
(iv) Ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
(v) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

(*c*) Further decided that elections for membership in the Commission should be held on 16 February 1993;

(*d*) Recommended that the General Assembly, taking into account its resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, should make the necessary provisions so that travel expenses for one of the representatives of each Member State elected to the Commission on Sustainable Development participating in a session of the Commission or its subsidiary organs would be paid from the regular budget of the United Nations;

(*e*) Decided that the Commission should meet annually for a period of two to three weeks and that, as a transitional measure, an organizational session of the Commission should be held at Headquarters from 24 to 26 February 1993 and that the first substantive session of the Commission should be held at Headquarters from 14 to 25 June 1993;

(*f*) Approved the following provisional agenda for the organizational session of the Commission:

1. Election of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau
2. Provisional agenda and organization of work of the Commission at its first substantive session
3. Outline of a multi-year thematic programme of work for the Commission
4. Other organizational issues.

1993/208. Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies

A. *Report of the Trade and Development Board*

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1993 the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-ninth session and to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session the report of the Board on the first part of its fortieth session.

B. *Report of the World Food Council*

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, subject to the outcome of discussions to be held at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 47/150 of 18 December 1992 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984, decided to undertake, at its substantive session of 1993, an in-depth review of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its nineteenth session and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly for consideration and action.

C. *Reports of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme*

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that, when reviewing at its substantive session of 1993 the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fourteenth session and the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventeenth session, it would not consider new draft proposals, except for specific recommendations contained in those reports that required action by the Council and proposals on matters relating to the coordination aspects of the work of those bodies.

1993/209. World Decade for Cultural Development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone consideration of the biennial progress report on the World Decade for Cultural Development requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, and to combine that report with the global mid-term review of the Decade requested by the Assembly in its resolution 46/157 of 19 December 1991, which would be undertaken by the Council at its substantive session of 1994 and the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

1993/210. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1994

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1994:

A. *High-level segment*

Technology and industrialization in the development process of the developing countries (Council decision 1990/205)

International cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs (Council decision 1990/205)

B. *Other segments*

Coordination of the activities of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields (General Assembly resolution 45/264)

Operational activities for development

Report of the Secretary-General on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 47/199)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its forty-first session (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))[6]

Technical cooperation activities of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))[7]

United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII))[8]

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX))

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolution 802 (VIII))[8]

Coordination questions

(*a*) *Reports of coordination bodies*

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-fourth session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1994 (Council resolution 13 (III))

(*b*) *Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[6]

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement provided by the agencies and institutions within the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 33/183 K)

Programme and related questions

Relevant chapters of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-fourth session

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Oral reports on special programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236, annex)

Sustainable development

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session

Report of the High-level Advisory Board

World Decade for Cultural Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the summary evaluation report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (General Assembly resolution 46/157 and Council decision 1993/209)

Cartography

Report of the Secretary-General on the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Council decision 1991/222)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[9]

Regional cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Report of the Secretary-General on phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994 (General Assembly resolution 39/227 and Council resolutions 1984/78 and 1991/75)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Development and international economic cooperation

World Economic Survey 1994

Report of the High-level Advisory Board on the situation of Namibia (General Assembly resolution 46/204)[6]

Report of the Secretary-General on the main research findings of the system on major global economic and social trends, policies and emerging issues (Council resolution 1986/51, sect. VI)

Final version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (General Assembly resolutions 44/77, 44/171, 46/98 and 47/95)[6]

Report of the Secretary-General on his assessment of the implementation of Council resolution 1992/41 on technical cooperation among developing countries

Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199)[6]

Trade and development

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[6]

Food and agricultural development

Report of the World Food Council on its twentieth session (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX))[8]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the progress achieved in the implementation of Council resolution 1992/54 on cooperation in fisheries in Africa

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 44/170)[6]

International cooperation in tax matters

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (Council resolution 1980/13)

Transnational corporations

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its twentieth session (Council resolution 1913 (LVII)), including the follow-up to the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa (Council resolution 1986/1)

International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development on the progress made in all aspects of the preparatory activities for the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93)

Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy

Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its first session (Council decision 1992/218)

Development of the energy resources of developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in the development of ways and means of accelerating the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries (Council resolution 1992/56)

International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/151[6]

Public administration and finance

Report of the Secretary-General on the Eleventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (Council decision 1992/287)

Human rights questions

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[6]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (article 43 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child)[6]

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fiftieth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))[6]

Documentation for information

Reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirteenth session (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[6]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-eighth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (LXI))

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1988/22)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Social development

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its third session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Question of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (General Assembly resolution 47/87)[6]

Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-seventh session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and article 23 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988)

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1993[8]

* * *

Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1993/211. United Nations common system

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To initiate, at its substantive session of 1993, under the item entitled "Coordination questions", a discussion of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and member organizations of the United Nations common system, taking into account a report to be submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as a background document to be prepared by the Secretary-General and a progress report to be prepared by the International Civil Service Commission on the implementation of section II.E of General Assembly resolution 47/216 of 23 December 1992;

(*b*) To invite its President, within the framework of the organization of its work, to undertake appropriate consul-

tations to prepare for that discussion, taking into account the above-mentioned documents.

1993/212. Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note verbale dated 29 June 1992 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization to the Secretary-General,[10] transmitting the text of World Health Assembly resolution 45.20 of 13 May 1992 on multisectoral collaboration on the World Health Organization's programme on tobacco or health, decided:

(*a*) To include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1993, under the item entitled "Coordination questions", a sub-item entitled "Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health";

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council at that session a report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on collaboration and cooperation within the United Nations system on the problem of tobacco or health.

1993/213. Interregional cooperation

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To request the regional commissions, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, to examine at their forthcoming sessions the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21[11] and to submit to the Economic and Social Council reports containing their conclusions and their plans to implement Agenda 21;

(*b*) That the reports should also be made available to the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994.

1993/214. Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To conduct, with the assistance of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a general review of current arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, as determined by the Council in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, with a view to updating them, if necessary, in particular in the light of recent experience, including that gained during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and to complete that review by 1995;

(*b*) That the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be open to any interested State Member of the United Nations, in accordance with established practice;

(*c*) To request the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the modalities for the review and to submit its proposals to the Council at its substantive session of 1993.

1993/215. Procedural arrangements for the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that, with the following supplementary arrangements, the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council should apply to the Commission on Sustainable Development:

Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies and participation of other intergovernmental organizations

1. While the participation of and consultation with specialized agencies and the participation of other intergovernmental organizations are governed by rules 71 to 74 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council,[12] the Commission on Sustainable Development or a subsidiary organ thereof shall invite relevant intergovernmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission to serve as focal points for the Commission's members and the Secretariat.

Representation of and consultation with non-governmental organizations

2. Representation of and consultation with non-governmental organizations would be governed by the following arrangements, which would supplement, solely for the purposes of the Commission, rules 75 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council: [12]

(i) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, category I or II, or relevant and competent non-governmental organizations on the Roster may designate authorized representatives to be present at and observe the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary organs;

(ii) These non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations to the Commission and its subsidiary organs, through the Secretariat, in the official languages of the United Nations, as they deem appropriate. Such written presentations will not be issued as official documents;

(iii) These non-governmental organizations may be given an oppportunity to briefly address the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary organs. Taking into account the number of non-governmental organizations expressing a desire to be accorded that opportunity, the Chairman of the Commission or its subsidiary organ may request the non-governmental organizations concerned to address the meetings through one or more spokespersons. Any oral intervention by a representative of a non-governmental organization shall be made at the discretion of the Chairman of the Commission or its subsidiary organ and with the consent of the members of the Commission or its subsidiary organ, as the case may be;

(iv) Non-governmental organizations shall not have any negotiating role in the work of the Commission and its subsidiary organs;

(v) The Commission may consult with and/or hear, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, category I or II, or relevant and competent non-governmental organizations on the Roster either directly or through a committee or committees established for that purpose;

(vi) The relevance and competence of non-governmental organizations to be included in the Roster shall be determined by the Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Requested the Commission to encourage equitable representation of non-governmental organizations from the developed and developing countries and from all regions, and also to strive to ensure a fair balance between non-governmental organizations with an environment focus and those with a development focus;

(*c*) Decided that any non-governmental organization which was accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development by the conclusion of its fourth session could apply for and should be granted Roster status, subject to approval by the Council and bearing in mind the provisions of Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(*d*) Invited non-governmental organizations, with a view to enhancing their effective and coordinated contribution to the work of the Commission and to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in general, to consider or continue organizing themselves in various constituencies and interest groups and to set up non-governmental networks, including electronic networks, for the exchange of relevant information and documentation;

(*e*) Decided further, in the light of paragraph 2 of the supplementary arrangements outlined above and Council decision 1993/207 of 12 February 1993, to make the following changes to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council:[12]

(i) In footnote 1, add "Commission on Sustainable Development";

(ii) Footnote 4 should read:

"[4]Not applicable to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or the Commission on Sustainable Development, which are composed of States whose representatives are appointed by Governments without consultation with the Secretary-General and without confirmation by the Council.";

(iii) Add a footnote to rules 75 and 76, inserting indicator after "*Representation*" and "*Consultation*", to read:

"[9]The terms of representation of and consultations with the non-governmental organizations in the Commission on Sustainable Development have been further determined by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/215 of 12 February 1993."

1993/216. High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 12 February 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the proposals of the Secretary-General on the High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development, as contained in his report,[13] and decided to revert to the matter at its resumed organizational session to be held on 29 and 30 April 1993.

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1993

1993/217. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its organizational session and provisional agenda for the first session of the Commission

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 29 April 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its organizational session[14] and approved the provisional agenda for the first session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Adoption of a multi-year thematic programme of work for the Commission
3. Issues relating to the future work of the Commission
4. Exchanges of information regarding implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level:
   (*a*) Guidelines to the Secretariat for organizing information provided by Governments, including information in the form of periodic communications or national reports and national Agenda 21 action plans regarding the activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the problems they face, such as those related to financial resources and technology transfer, and other environment and development issues they find relevant;
   (*b*) Ways in which, upon request, the United Nations system and bilateral donors are assisting countries, particularly developing countries, in the preparation of periodic communications or national reports and national Agenda 21 action plans
5. Progress achieved in the incorporation of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the activities of international organizations, and measures undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that sustainable development principles are incorporated in programmes and processes within the United Nations system
6. Progress achieved in facilitating and promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building
7. Initial financial commitments, financial flows and arrangements to give effect to the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development from all available funding sources and mechanisms, including those referred to in paragraph 33.14 of Agenda 21
8. Provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission
9. Other matters
10. Consideration of the outcome of the discussion on the above items, as well as of urgent and major emerging issues, at the high-level meeting of the first session of the Commission
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its first session.

1993/218. Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations

Elections

At its 6th to 11th plenary meetings, on 6, 29 and 30 April and 26 May 1993, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to its subsidiary and related bodies:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The following eight Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: ARGENTINA, BOTSWANA, FRANCE, GERMANY, KENYA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN and ZAMBIA.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The following eight Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: CHINA, INDIA, JAMAICA, MEXICO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following fifteen Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, CAMEROON, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, MALAWI, MAURITANIA, PERU and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following twelve Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: BAHAMAS, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, GUINEA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KENYA, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, NAMIBIA and REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The following twenty Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BELGIUM, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, FINLAND, GHANA, GUINEA, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, UKRAINE and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The following twenty Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CUBA, FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and ZAIRE.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following seven Member States were elected for a term beginning on the date of election: CAPE VERDE, CONGO, DENMARK, IRELAND, MALAWI, MALTA and NIGERIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The following sixteen Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1994: BARBADOS, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, GUINEA, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The following ten Member States were elected to a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ITALY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States, two members from Asian States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994; one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995; and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The following seventeen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994: BRAZIL, CHINA, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, KENYA, LEBANON, MEXICO, MOROCCO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TUNISIA and TURKEY.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a term beginning on the first day of the organizational meeting of the Governing Council in February 1994 and expiring on the day preceding the organizational meeting three years later: AUSTRIA, BOTSWANA, CHINA, CUBA, DENMARK, ITALY, JAPAN, MOROCCO, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following ten States for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1993: BURKINA FASO,

FINLAND, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LEBANON, ROMANIA, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND and TURKEY.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council elected the following seven Member States for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1994: BELGIUM, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, INDONESIA, JAPAN, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA and PAKISTAN.

Appointments

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed the following three members of the Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1993: Noëlie Kangoye (Burkina Faso), Pilar Escario Rodríguez-Spiteri (Spain) and Amara Pongsapich (Thailand).

Confirmations

The Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on the functional commissions of the Council:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Pavel F. GUZHVIN (Russian Federation)

Gösta GUTELAND (Sweden)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Nicolaos MACRIS (Cyprus)

Bubacar TURE (Guinea-Bissau)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Johanna DOHNAL (Austria)

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Richard WOTAVA (Austria)

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mikoto ISUI (Japan)

Florin TANASESCU (Romania)

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994:

(*a*) *African States* (four vacancies): CAMEROON, COMOROS, CONGO and SENEGAL;

(*b*) *Asian States* (four vacancies): INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) and PAKISTAN;

(*c*) *Eastern European States* (three vacancies): BELARUS, BULGARIA, ROMANIA and UKRAINE;

(*d*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (four vacancies): ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CUBA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO;

(*e*) *Western European and other States* (five vacancies): CANADA, GERMANY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1994:

(*a*) *African States* (three vacancies): LIBERIA, MALAWI and SUDAN;

(*b*) *Asian States* (three vacancies): BANGLADESH, CHINA and PAKISTAN;

(*c*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (two vacancies): BRAZIL and MEXICO;

(*d*) *Western European and other States* (three vacancies): TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States.

1993/219. Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 8th meeting, on 29 April 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development would consist of a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen, one of whom would also serve as Rapporteur.

1993/220. Non-governmental organizations accredited to the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 11th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to accredit to the Commission on Sustainable Development those non-governmental organizations listed in the note by the Secretariat on the representation of and consultation with non-governmental organizations.[15]

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993

1993/221. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1993 and other organizational matters

1. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 28 June 1993, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993[16] and approved the organization of work of the segment.[17]

2. At its 18th meeting, on 1 July 1993, the Council:

(*a*) Adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 1993[16] and approved the organization of work of the session;[17]

(*b*) Approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1993.[18]

3. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 16 July 1993, the Council decided to include an item entitled "Elections" in the agenda for its substantive session of 1993.

1993/222. Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 12 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-seventh session;[19]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Special topic (one item to be selected):
   (*a*) Statistical education and training

   Documentation

   Report of Statistics Canada
   (*b*) National and international statistical issues resulting from the emergence of customs and economic unions
   (*c*) Advantages and disadvantages of more flexible standards (classifications and other elements), concentrating in the first instance on classifications for economic activities and commodities
   (*d*) Statistical implications of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
4. Strengthening international statistical cooperation

   Documentation

   Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination
5. National accounts

   Documentation

   Report on updating and refining the revised System of National Accounts

   Report on strategies, progress and problems in the implementation of the revised System of National Accounts
6. Service statistics

   Documentation

   Progress report
7. Industrial statistics

   Documentation

   Report on industrial statistics, including needs for current industrial statistics
8. Price statistics

   Documentation

   Progress report on the International Comparison Programme and other related international comparison issues
9. International economic classifications

   Documentation

   Report on the development of classifications and implementation of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3 (ISIC Rev.3)

   Report on computerized correspondence tables and functional classifications of expenditure

   Draft revised Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

   Draft revised Classification of Individual Consumption (COICOP)
10. Monitoring adherence to adopted United Nations classifications

    Documentation

    Report on the present situation regarding the adoption of classifications in countries and their relationship to adopted United Nations classifications
11. Demographic and social statistics

    Documentation

    Report on progress in population statistics, including the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and civil registration and vital statistics

    Report on the 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

    Report on statistics on special population groups
12. Development indicators

    Documentation

    Progress report
13. Environment statistics

    Documentation

    Progress report
14. Technical cooperation in statistics

    Documentation

    Report on technical cooperation in statistics, including an assessment of agency support cost arrangements
15. Statistical activities related to the World Summit for Social Development

    Documentation

    Report on the programme to monitor the achievement of social goals

    Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on its work on the development of poverty profiles
16. Fundamental principles of official statistics

    Documentation

    Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination
17. Technological development and databases

    Documentation

    Report on the development of electronic methods for the compilation and dissemination of international statistics and standards, including metadata standards for international data exchange
18. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes

    Documentation

    Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

    Report on the coordination of data collection from countries

    Overall review of the statistical work of international organizations

    Report on plans of international organizations in statistics
19. Programme questions

    Documentation

    Report containing updated information on the work of the Statistical Division of the Secretariat

    Draft programme of work of the Statistical Division of the Secretariat for the biennium 1996-1997, proposals for the revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and first proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2003, and information on programme performance during the period 1992-1994
20. Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission
21. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session

1993/223. Provisional agenda and documentation for the special session of the Statistical Commission in 1994

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 12 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the special session of the Statistical Commission to be held in 1994[19] set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION IN 1994

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Strengthening international statistical cooperation

Documentation

Report on progress in the most critical areas addressed by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session

4. National accounts: implementation of the revised System of National Accounts

Documentation

Report on strategies, progress and problems in the implementation of the revised System of National Accounts

5. Technical cooperation in statistics

Documentation

Report on special issues in technical cooperation

6. Fundamental principles of official statistics

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

7. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

Report on the coordination of data collection from countries

8. Programme questions:

(*a*) Programme performance and implementation

Documentation

Progress report on the work of the Statistical Division of the Secretariat

(*b*) Programme objectives and planning

Documentation

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan in statistics for the period 1992-1997

9. Provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its special session

1993/224. Strengthening international statistical cooperation

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 12 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the fact that the Statistical Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, had discussed the question of strengthening international statistical cooperation,[19] decided that:

(*a*) The Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination of the Commission should meet in 1994 and 1995 for four days each meeting;

(*b*) The provisions of the present decision should be implemented within the approved budget limit set by the General Assembly for the biennium 1994-1995.

1993/225. Fifth and Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for the Americas

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 12 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas;[20]

(*b*) Endorsed the recommendation made by the Conference to convene the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas during the first half of 1997;

(*c*) Decided to request the Secretary-General to take measures, where appropriate, to implement the other recommendations made by the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas.

1993/226. Sixth and Seventh United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 12 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names;[21]

(*b*) Endorsed the recommendation made by the Conference to convene the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names during the second half of 1997, and accepted the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act as host to the Conference;

(*c*) Decided to request the Secretary-General to take measures, where appropriate, to implement the other recommendations made by the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names;

(*d*) Approved the Statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.[22]

1993/227. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 13 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Towards an integrated library network of the United Nations system"[23] and the comments of the Secretary-General[24] and of the Administrative Committee on Coordination[25] thereon;

(*b*) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system cooperation with multilateral financial institutions"[26] and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon.[27]

1993/228. Eleventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 16 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1992/287 of 30 July 1992, decided that the Eleventh Meeting of Ex-

perts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, which was to have been held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 August to 3 September 1993, should be held at Geneva from 4 to 15 October 1993.[28]

1993/229. Sixteenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

At its 34th plenary meeting on 16 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the sixteenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination, which was to have been held at United Nations Headquarters in the second half of 1993, should be held at Geneva from 13 to 16 September 1993.[28]

1993/230. Elections

At its 34th and 45th plenary meetings, on 16 and 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary bodies:

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected TUNISIA for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1994.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected CANADA for a term beginning on the date of election, and postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States, also for a term beginning on the date of election.

1993/231. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994 and 1995 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 16 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994 and 1995 in the economic, social and related fields.[29]

1993/232. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report on strengthening international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, made on behalf of the Secretary-General, at the 39th plenary meeting, by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, and of the proposals contained therein for future action on the issue, and decided to keep the matter under review.[30]

1993/233. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-seventh session[1] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Programming and coordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system

   (Legislative authority: Programme planning regulation 4.12; General Assembly resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100 and 47/93; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/60, 1989/30, 1989/105 and 1993/9)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the status of women in the Secretariat and a comprehensive policy on measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat

   For information

   Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/48/513)

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 34/180, 44/77, 45/124, 45/129, 46/98, 47/94 and 47/95; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/27, 1990/8, 1992/15, 1992/16, 1992/17 and 1993/11; Commission resolutions 34/1 and 37/3)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Report of the Secretary-General on women and children under apartheid

   Report of the Secretary-General on the ways in which the communications mechanism of the Commission has been publicized

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

   For information

   Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twelfth session (A/48/38)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/48/354)

   Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia

5. Priority themes:

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15)

   (*a*) Equality: Equal pay for work of equal value, including methodologies for measurement of pay inequities and work in the informal sector;

(*b*) Development: Women in urban areas: population, nutrition and health factors for women in development, including migration, drug consumption and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;

(*c*) Peace: Measures to eradicate violence against women in the family and society

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on equal pay for work of equal value, including methodologies for measurement of pay inequities and work in the informal sector

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Women in urban areas: population, nutrition and health factors for women in development, including migration, drug consumption and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome"

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eradicate violence against women in the family and society

6. Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 44/171, 45/129 and 46/98; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/20, 1990/9, 1990/12 and 1990/15; Commission resolutions 35/4, 36/8 and 37/7)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)

Report of the Secretary-General on the final version of the update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft rules of procedure for the Fourth World Conference on Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the first draft of the Platform for Action

Report of the Secretary-General on existing technical and financial cooperation targeting programmes in favour of women, as well as guidelines for a comprehensive plan to overcome constraints and increase such cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Platform for Action and for the programme on the advancement of women and an appraisal of options for considering the item at the Fourth World Conference on Women

7. Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

1993/234. Inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women on the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the need to provide the Commission on the Status of Women with the necessary time to complete the draft Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, for further consideration by the Commission and regional preparatory conferences, and bearing in mind the urgency of the need for national preparatory committees and regional preparatory conferences to consider the draft Platform for Action, decided that an inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women should be convened for a period of five working days during the first two weeks of 1994, open to all Member States and observer States, to develop further the structure of the Platform for Action contained in the annex to Commission resolution 37/7 of 25 March 1993.[2]

1993/235. The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General[3] transmitting the report of the Task Force on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and agreed that the recommendation to merge those two organizations in pursuance of a stronger, more unified programme for the advancement of women could proceed, subject to the recommendations set out in paragraph 13 of the report, in particular the need for a proper analysis of the legal, financial and administrative implications of the merger, and subject to the consideration of the matter by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

1993/236. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the advancement of women

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas;[4]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development.[5]

1993/237. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-third session,[6] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Review of the world social situation:

   Under this item the Commission will review social conditions and issues of global concern, giving particular emphasis to the context of the changing world economy and the implications of those changes for social policies and programmes. Emphasis will be placed on the review of new approaches and methods for the solution of problems based, *inter alia*, on recent national experience.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on global trends and newly emerging social issues

4. Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action

Under this item, the Commission will monitor the implementation of international plans and programmes of action, specifically, the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and their follow-up arrangements, as well as the social components of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. The Commission will review the possible follow-up to the International Year of the Family (1994).

The Commission will review concurrently the relevant activities of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in the field of social development. The Commission will receive reports from the regional commissions on their social development and social welfare activities, as well as reports on relevant expert group meetings.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by Member States to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons

Report of the Secretary-General on a conceptual framework for the preparations for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons (1999)

5. Priority subject: World Summit for Social Development

The Commission will consider, if requested, preparations for the World Summit for Social Development and the follow-up, including options for revitalizing its work in the light of the Summit.

6. Other matters

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

7. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session

1993/238. International Year of Older Persons

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of General Assembly resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992, in which the Assembly decided to observe 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons, requested the Assembly to redesignate the Year as the International Year of the Elderly.

1993/239. Contribution of comprehensive national social policies to societal management and to the solving of economic, environmental, demographic, cultural and political problems

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of draft decision III, entitled "Contribution of comprehensive national social policies to societal management and to the solving of economic, environmental, demographic, cultural and political problems", contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-third session[7] and requested the Commission to reconsider it at its thirty-fourth session.

1993/240. Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination by the Commission for Social Development, in its decision 33/101 of 17 February 1993,[8] decided to confirm the following candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for an additional term of two years, beginning on 1 July 1993:

Lars ANELL (Sweden)

Ingrid EIDE (Norway)

Tatyana KORYAGINA (Russian Federation)

Maureen O'NEIL (Canada)

Akilagpa SAWYERR (Ghana).

1993/241. Reappointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, decided to endorse the reappointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, of Moustafa El-Augi and Alves da Cruz Rios to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and recommended that, in future, the number of persons nominated by the Secretary-General to fill positions on the Board should exceed the number of positions to be filled.

1993/242. Organization of future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, should be provided with full interpretation services, not only at its plenary meetings, but also at eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole, four of which were to be devoted to the consideration of draft resolutions, if necessary;

(*b*) Future sessions of the Commission should be held for a period of eight days.

1993/243. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its second session,[9] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1; rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Review of priority themes, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management by the Commission of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including:
   (*a*) The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;
   (*b*) Violence against women;
   (*c*) Preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress made on the Fourth and Fifth United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, sect. IV.A, para. 3)

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of the data

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, sect. IV.C, para. 3 (*d*))

   Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/29, para. 4)

   Note by the Secretary-General on proposals made by Member States on specific objectives and activities, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, sect. I, para. 2)

4. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/31, para. 7)

5. Technical cooperation

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, sect. II, para. 8)

6. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, sect. VII, para. 3)

7. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including reports of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress

   Final version of the discussion guide for the Ninth Congress

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 46/152, Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32, paras. 13 and 16)

8. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, sect. V, para. 6)

   Report on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, sect. IV, para. 2)

9. Programme questions

   Note by the Secretary-General on programme questions

   Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

10. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Commission

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission

1993/244. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of social development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;[10]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved and obstacles encountered in implementing the social development goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[11]

(*c*) *Report on the World Social Situation, 1993*.[12]

1993/245. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:
   (*a*) General statements;
   (*b*) Substantive debate and conclusions

   Documentation

   Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

   Report on drug abuse, including prevention and treatment

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

   Reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme
5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)

   (*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

   (*c*) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)
6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat
7. Review of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
8. Monitoring of the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat

   Reports from specialized agencies (as necessary)
9. Coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
10. Examination of strategies and activities to reduce illicit demand for drugs

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretariat
11. Administrative and budgetary matters

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat
12. Provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission and future work

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat
13. Other matters
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-seventh session

1993/246. Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East[13] on the work of its twenty-ninth session, including the ministerial-level conference held at that session, and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session,[14] decided to approve the application by Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan for membership in the Subcommission.

1993/247. Venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, should be held in the Dominican Republic.

1993/248. Reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take place in December 1993 to approve the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

1993/249. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992.[15]

1993/250. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session.[14]

1993/251. Update of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General[16] on the update of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

1993/252. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of narcotic drugs

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992;[17]

(*b*) Note by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board.[18]

1993/253. Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/2 A of 19 February 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to appoint a special rapporteur with the following mandate:

(*a*) To investigate Israel's violations of the principles and bases of international law, international humanitarian law and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[20] in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*b*) To receive communications, to hear witnesses, and to use such modalities of procedure as he may deem necessary for his mandate;

(*c*) To report, with his conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission on Human Rights at its future sessions, until the end of the Israeli occupation of those territories.

1993/254. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To ensure a continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia after the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

(*b*) To provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat within the framework of other United Nations activities in Cambodia after the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

(*c*) To appoint a special representative:

(i) To maintain contact with the Government and the people of Cambodia;

(ii) To guide and coordinate the United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia;

(iii) To assist the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights;

(iv) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session.

1993/255. Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/7 of 23 February 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General immediately to provide additional resources and personnel to the Commission of Experts that are sufficient to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively;

(*b*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the full and effective cooperation of all United Nations bodies to implement Commission resolution 1993/7 and, pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 47/147 of 18 December 1992, to provide the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, with additional resources and all other necessary assistance to enable him to fulfil his mandate and, in particular, to provide for the appointment of field staff in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to provide first-hand, timely reports on observance or violations of human rights in their area of assignment.

1993/256. Rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/8 of 23 February 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests:

(*a*) To the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia to pursue a specific investigation into the rape and abuse of women and children in the former Yugoslavia, including the dispatch of a qualified team of experts, to coordinate with the relevant thematic special rapporteurs of the Commission, with the mission dispatched by the European Council and with any other missions and to present a further report to the Commission;

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means as are available to him in the area to enable any future missions to have free and secure access to places of detention.

1993/257. Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/9 of 26 February 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to renew for a further

period of two years the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa.

1993/258. Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/20 of 2 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to appoint, for a three-year period, a special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform his or her functions, especially in carrying out missions and following them up;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission on an annual basis, beginning with its fiftieth session.

1993/259. Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/21 of 4 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to renew for one year the mandate of the independent expert on the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide assistance to the independent expert.

1993/260. Right to development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/22 of 4 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to establish, initially for a three-year period, a working group on the right to development, to identify obstacles to the implementation and realization of the Declaration on the Right to Development[21] and to recommend ways and means towards the realization of the right to development by all States;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the working group to submit to the Commission at its fiftieth session an initial, comprehensive report and to continue reporting to the Commission, on a yearly basis, on its work;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the working group received all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to fulfil its mandate, and to invite Governments and intergovernmental organizations to communicate to the Advisory Services, Technical Assistance and Information Branch of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat sample projects on the effective implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

1993/261. Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/28 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to invite the Chairman of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-fourth session to meet for consultations with the members of the Bureau of the Commission at the conclusion of the Commission's forty-ninth session and to invite the Chairman of the Subcommission at its forty-fifth session to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session on the progress made concerning the issues referred to in Commission resolution 1993/28 and on significant aspects of the work of the Subcommission.

1993/262. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/31 of 5 March 1993,[19] authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to meet for ten working days prior to the forty-fifth session of the Subcommission, and approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To give all the necessary assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its task, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group, to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organizations, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in its work;

(*b*) To ensure that all meetings of the Working Group at its eleventh and future sessions were provided with interpretation and documentation in both English and Spanish.

1993/263. Human rights and forensic science

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/33 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To establish a list of forensic experts and experts in related fields who could be requested to help international mechanisms in the field of human rights, Governments and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in providing technical and advisory services, advice in regard to the monitoring of human rights violations and training of local teams and/or assistance in the reunification of families of the disappeared;

(*b*) To provide appropriate resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in implementation of Commission resolution 1993/33.

1993/264. Question of arbitrary detention

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/36 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention received all the necessary assistance, particularly in regard to staffing and appropriate resources to discharge its mandate, including the organization, carrying out and follow-up of missions in countries wishing to invite the Working Group.

1993/265. Question of human rights and states of emergency

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/42 of 5 March 1993[19] and resolution 1992/22 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[22] endorsed the requests of the Subcommission:

(*a*) To Mr. Leandro Despouy, Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency, to continue to update the list of states of emergency and to include in his annual report to the Subcommission and the Commission recommendations on inalienable or non-derogable rights;

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he might require to carry out his work, to maintain cooperation with the different sources of information and databases, and to process the information submitted to him in an effective way.

1993/266. Question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/43 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's endorsement of the decision of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1992/23 of 27 August 1992,[22] to request Mr. El Hadji Guissé and Mr. Louis Joinet to draft a study on the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteurs with any assistance they required in order to discharge their tasks.

1993/267. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/44 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's endorsement of the decision of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1992/38 of 28 August 1992,[22] to entrust Mr. Louis Joinet with the preparation of a report on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the protection of practising lawyers, as described in Commission resolution 1993/44. The Council also approved the request of the Commission to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the completion of his task.

1993/268. Right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/45 of 5 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources deemed necessary, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fulfil his or her mandate;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission on an annual basis, beginning with its fiftieth session.

1993/269. Protection of human rights in the context of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/53 of 9 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's endorsement of the requests made by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its decision 1992/108 of 27 August 1992:[23]

(*a*) To its Special Rapporteur on discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or people with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Mr. Luis Varela Quirós, to submit his final report to the Subcommission at its forty-fifth session;

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur such assistance as he might require to accomplish his work.

1993/270. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/55 of 9 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To finance attendance by representatives of national institutions from developing countries at the World Conference on Human Rights from the voluntary fund for the Conference;

(*b*) To continue organizing the international workshop referred to in the report of the Secretary-General[24] in 1993, following the Conference, to include in the agenda of the workshop the issues of promoting the establishment of national institutions and strengthening existing national institutions through international cooperation, and to take into account the results of the meeting of representatives

of national institutions within the framework of the Conference.

1993/271. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/57 of 9 March 1993,[19] in which the Commission welcomed the interest of some Governments in the region in hosting a regional meeting for Asia and the Pacific in 1993 or 1994 to follow up the discussion on the region's consultative mechanism, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to facilitate the realization of that activity under the regular budget for advisory services and technical assistance.

1993/272. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/60 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to appoint an individual of recognized international standing and expertise in human rights as special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and the people of the Sudan and to investigate the situation and report to the Commission thereon at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate.

1993/273. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/62 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

1993/274. Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/63 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to maintain direct contact with the Government and the citizens of Cuba, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1993/275. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/66 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1993/276 Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/68 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his mandate.

1993/277. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/69 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to appoint an individual of recognized international standing in the field of human rights as a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1993/278. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/73 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to establish or

continue direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session.

1993/279. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/74 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

(*c*) The Commission's requests to the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors to Iraq and to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his task.

1993/280. Application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/80 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved:

(*a*) The proposal of the Secretary-General to organize, within the framework of the programme of human rights activities for 1994, a meeting of experts on the application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles;

(*b*) The representation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the Working Group on Detention of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at the meeting;

(*c*) The endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the organization and success of the meeting of experts.

1993/281. Assistance to Georgia in the field of human rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/85 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to evaluate the needs for support and technical assistance to the Government of Georgia through the provision of advisory services aimed at furthering legislation in constitutional and institutional matters and at providing national and local institutions with the necessary expertise to implement the international standards in the field of human rights.

1993/282. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/86 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To appoint for a period of one year a person having wide experience in the field of human rights as an independent expert, in his or her individual capacity, to assist the Special Representative for Somalia;

(*b*) To give priority to implementing the programme recommended by the independent expert;

(*c*) To provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the independent expert and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in implementation of Commission resolution 1993/86.

1993/283. Advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/87 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide as a matter of urgency more human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services in the field of human rights, within the existing overall United Nations resources and particularly from the section of the regular budget concerning technical cooperation;

(*b*) To appoint a board of trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, composed of five persons with wide experience in the field of human rights and in technical cooperation to advise the Secretary-General on the administration and operation of the Fund.

1993/284. Human rights in El Salvador

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/93 of 10 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend for one year the mandate of the independent expert to report on human rights developments in El Salvador, providing the assistance required by the Government in this field. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fiftieth session on the action taken to give effect to Commission resolution 1993/93.

1993/285. Internally displaced persons

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/95 of 11 March 1993,[19] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to mandate his representative for a period of two years to continue his work, with a view to identifying, where required, ways and means of improving protection

for and assistance to internally displaced persons. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the representative of the Secretary-General to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission and to the General Assembly and to make any suggestions and recommendations that would enable him to better carry out his tasks and activities.

1993/286. Procedure for special sessions of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/96 of 11 March 1993,[19] recalling Council resolution 1990/48 of 25 May 1990, in which it authorized the Commission to meet exceptionally between its regular sessions, provided that a majority of States members of the Commission so agreed, mindful of the need for the Commission to deal with urgent and acute human rights situations in the most expeditious way, and recognizing the need to specify the procedure to be followed in the case of a request for a special session of the Commission, decided that the procedure for convening special sessions of the Commission in accordance with its resolution 1990/48 should be that contained in the annex to the present decision.

ANNEX

Procedure for special sessions of the Commission on Human Rights

1. Any State Member of the United Nations may request the Secretary-General to convene a special session of the Commission on Human Rights. Such a request shall be submitted, together with the reasons for the request, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights at Geneva.

2. The following rules shall apply for the consideration of such requests:

(*a*) The Assistant Secretary-General shall immediately transmit the request, together with the reasons given, to the States members of the Commission by the most expeditious means of communication available and inquire whether or not they support the request;

(*b*) States members of the Commission shall, within four United Nations working days from the date of the communication from the Assistant Secretary-General, express in writing their views concerning the request;

(*c*) The replies from States members of the Commission must reach the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights not later than 6 p.m. (Geneva time) on the fourth day;

(*d*) The Assistant Secretary-General shall duly inform the States members of the Commission of the results of the inquiry and, if the majority of States members have expressed support for the convening of a special session of the Commission within the deadline referred to in paragraph 2 (*c*) above, in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/48 of 25 May 1990, the Assistant Secretary-General shall communicate the opening date of the special session;

(*e*) The special session shall open between the fourth and the sixth United Nations working day after the deadline referred to in paragraph 2 (*c*) above.

3. In considering the appropriateness of holding a special session, States members of the Commission may take into consideration whether the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly is in regular session and is, or is likely to be, seized of the matter concerned.

4. The duration of the special session shall, in principle, not exceed three days.

5. The rules of procedure of such a special session shall be the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

6. The Commission meeting in special session may take the same decisions as at its regular sessions.

7. If the Commission meeting in special session requests the submission of a report on the matter under consideration, the report, together with any information provided by the State concerned, shall be distributed promptly by the Assistant Secretary-General to all States members of the Commission.

8. If the report and the information referred to in paragraph 7 above are not considered by the Commission meeting in special session on the issue, they shall be considered at the next regular session of the Commission or the General Assembly or at the next substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, whichever occurs earlier.

1993/287. Promoting the realization of the right to adequate housing

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/103 of 4 March 1993[25] and resolution 1992/26 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[22] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the decision of the Subcommission to appoint Mr. Rajindar Sachar as Special Rapporteur on promoting the realization of the right to adequate housing and to request him to carry out a two-year study on this issue. The Council also approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission:

(*a*) To the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Subcommission, at its forty-fifth session, a progress report on the promotion of the realization of the right to adequate housing, taking into account the comments made during the discussion of his working paper[26] at the forty-fourth session of the Subcommission;

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he might require to prepare his study and to compile and analyse the information and documents collected.

1993/288. Human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/104 of 4 March 1993[25] and resolution 1992/28 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[22] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the decision of the Subcommission to entrust Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh and Mr. Ribot Hatano, as Special Rapporteurs, with the task of preparing a preliminary study on the human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements. The Council also approved the endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteurs all the assistance necessary for their study.

1993/289. Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on

Human Rights decision 1993/105 of 5 March 1993[25] and decision 1992/110 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[23] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a second progress report on the study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its twelfth session and to the Subcommission at its forty-sixth session. The Council also approved the endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance necessary to allow him to continue his work, in particular by providing for the specialized research assistance required and for the necessary trips to Geneva for consultations with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat.

1993/290. Right to a fair trial

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1992/230 of 20 July 1992 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/106 of 5 March 1993,[25] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1992/21 of 27 August 1992,[22] to Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat to continue their study entitled "The right to a fair trial: current recognition and measures necessary for its strengthening", and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteurs with all the assistance necessary for the completion of their task.

1993/291. Right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/107 of 5 March 1993[25] and resolution 1992/32 of 27 August 1992 of Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[22] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the request of the Subcommission to Mr. Theo van Boven, Special Rapporteur on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to continue his study, and to submit to the Subcommission, at its forty-fifth session, a final report which should include a set of conclusions and recommendations aimed at developing basic principles and guidelines with respect to the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Council also approved the endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he might require to prepare his final report.

1993/292. Human rights and the environment

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/114 of 10 March 1993[25] and resolution 1992/31 of 27 August 1992 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[22] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission:

(*a*) To the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, Ms. Fatma Zohra Ksentini, to prepare a second progress report containing additional information on and an analysis of decisions and views of Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and international human rights organizations, as well as information on and an analysis of national law and practice;

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance she might require for the preparation of her study and the necessary assistance to compile and analyse the information and documents collected.

1993/293. Organization of the work of the fiftieth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/116 of 12 March 1993,[25] decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, forty fully-serviced additional meetings, including summary records, for the Commission's fiftieth session, and noted the Commission's decision to request the Chairman of the Commission at its fiftieth session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

1993/294. Technical assistance to Panama in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the decision of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[27] to inform the Government of Panama of its offer, in accordance with the procedures for follow-up action adopted at the Committee's seventh session[28] and in pursuance of article 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[29] to send one or two of its members to pursue its dialogue with the Government in relation to the matters identified in the report on its sixth session.[30] The Council approved the Committee's action, subject to the acceptance of the Committee's offer by the State party concerned.

1993/295. Technical assistance to the Dominican Republic in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council renewed its endorsement of the decision of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[31] to inform the Government of the Dominican Republic of its offer, in accordance with the procedures for follow-up action adopted at the Committee's seventh ses-

sion[28] and in pursuance of article 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[29] to send one or two of its members to pursue its dialogue with the Government in relation to the matters identified to promote full compliance with the Covenant in the case of the large-scale evictions referred to in the Committee's reports. The Council approved the Committee's action, subject to the acceptance of the Committee's offer by the State party concerned.

1993/296. Extraordinary additional session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, noting the backlog of States parties' reports awaiting consideration by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and aware that such a situation seriously undermined the effectiveness and threatened the credibility of the system for monitoring the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[29] authorized, on an exceptional basis, the holding of an extraordinary additional session of the Committee, of three weeks' duration, in the first half of 1994. Additionally, the Council authorized a special three-day meeting of the Committee's pre-sessional working group, to be held immediately following the conclusion of the Committee's ninth session, in order to prepare for the consideration of reports of States parties during the extraordinary additional session of the Committee.

1993/297. Payment of honoraria to members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, noting that recent measures approved by the General Assembly would result in a situation in which the members of five of the six United Nations treaty bodies composed of independent experts would be entitled to receive an honorarium for their services, and recognizing that it was inequitable for a single committee to be treated differently in that respect, endorsed the request of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the General Assembly to authorize payment to each member of the Committee of an honorarium equivalent to that payable to the members of other relevant treaty bodies.

1993/298. Resources to enable the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to involve experts in its general discussion

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of draft decision III, entitled "Resources to enable the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to involve experts in its general discussion", contained in the extract from the report of the Committee on its eighth session,[32] decided to give further consideration to the question at its substantive session of 1994, taking into account the full report of the Committee on its eighth session and any additional information the Committee might wish to submit.

1993/299. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human rights

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventh session;[33]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa;[34]

(*c*) Extract from the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its eighth session.[32]

1993/300. Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-ninth session[35] and the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission[36] set out in that report.

1993/301. Report of the Trade and Development Board

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-ninth session.[67]

1993/302. Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session:[61]

(*a*) Decided, in accordance with the recommendation contained in chapter I, section A, of the report, that the second session of the Committee should be held in 1994, that the normal two-year cycle of meetings would resume at that time and that the third session would be held in 1996;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee, set out below, which is based on chapter I, section Q, of the report, with the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Review and recasting of the recommendations made by the Committee at its first session", and requested the Secretariat to prepare reports related to that agenda item, as required, taking into account existing reports and studies on those issues;

(*c*) Requested the Committee to review at its second session, as a matter of priority, its recommendations relating to water, with a view to making a contribution to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session, in 1994;

(*d*) Requested the Committee, at its second session, to review and recast the recommendations it made at its first

session by following, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a standard pattern of reporting when submitting its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Activities of the United Nations system and inter-agency coordination in the field of water and mineral resources

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and inter-agency coordination in the field of water resources (including disaster prevention and mitigation in the field of water resources, with particular emphasis to be given to issues of public participation and the role of women in the development and management of water resources)

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system in the mining sector (with particular emphasis on projects aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries and economies in transition, and including disaster prevention and mitigation in the field of mineral resources)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to the Governing Council of the Programme on the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

Report of the Secretary-General on existing international principles, rules and regulations governing the relationship between the owner of data collected through remote-sensing techniques and the country to which such data are related, as well as on the present state of activities within the United Nations system (taking into account recent advances in remote sensing, geophysics, data processing and other relevant techniques)

4. Review and recasting of the recommendations made by the Committee at its first session
5. Review of progress on water-related issues:
   (*a*) Review of progress, constraints and limitations in the implementation of water-related issues (including inputs from specialized agencies and the regional commissions)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on action taken by Governments towards meeting the objectives of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and Agenda 21 on water-related issues

   (*b*) Consideration of new instruments for global action

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on activities related to instruments for global action in other environmental areas and on the substantive content of such instruments

6. Legislative and institutional aspects of water resources management

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional and legal issues related to integrated water resources management

7. Economic and social development needs in the mineral sector:
   (*a*) Flow of financial resources and the development and transfer of technology to develop the mineral resources of developing countries and economies in transition

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of facilitating the flow of financial resources and the development and transfer of technology to develop the mineral resources sector of developing countries and economies in transition

   (*b*) Regional mineral resource assessment programmes

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing a review of regional mineral resource assessment programmes and resource needs

   (*c*) Small-scale mining activities in developing countries and economies in transition

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on small-scale mining activities in developing countries and economies in transition (including social and environmental impacts related to legislation and regulations; and mechanized operations, with special attention to the role and contribution of women)

8. Effects of environmental protection and conservation policies on the mineral sector (including consideration of available studies by the entities of the United Nations system concerned on the impact on the environment of exploration and mining, and review of state-of-the-art technologies dealing with processing of mining wastes and tailings)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the effects of changing environmental legislation and regulations applicable to the mining industry on a global basis

9. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session

1993/303. World Economic Survey 1993

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the *World Economic Survey 1993*.[69]

1993/304. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Transnational corporations in the world economy and trends in foreign direct investment to developing countries, in particular, including the interrelationship of investment, trade, technology and development

Documentation

Reports of the Secretary-General

4. Role of transnational corporations in services

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. International arrangements and agreements relating to foreign direct investment and transnational corporations, including guidelines and other instruments

Documentation

Presentation by relevant organizations, including the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

6. Country and regional experience in attracting foreign direct investment for development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on foreign direct investment in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on foreign direct investment flows to the least developed countries and non-African developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on exchange of information on foreign direct investment

7. Experience gained in technical cooperation relating to foreign direct investment and transnational corporations

Documentation

Reports of the Secretary-General

8. Implementation of the United Nations programme on transnational corporations and consideration of future activities of the Commission

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the programme on transnational corporations, including the activities of the joint units

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of transnational corporations in South Africa

Reports of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its eleventh and twelfth sessions

9. Question of expert advisers
10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the Commission
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session

1993/305. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as related to transnational corporations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as related to transnational corporations,[70] and requested the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations to transmit that report to the Commission on Sustainable Development for substantive consideration.

1993/306. Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its nineteenth session.[71]

1993/307. Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its eighth session.[72]

1993/308. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Preliminary version of the 1994 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development;[73]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.[74]

1993/309. Progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/162

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that, since the progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/162 of 19 December 1991 on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory was not available in time for discussion at its substantive session of 1993, the issue should be deferred to its resumed substantive session of 1993, at which time the report would be made available to the Council.

1993/310. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human settlements

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fourteenth session[75] and the third report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.[76]

1993/311. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventeenth session.[14]

1993/312. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of desertification and drought

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;[77]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, waterlogging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia.[78]

1993/313. Reports of the coordination bodies considered by the Economic and Social Council

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its thirty-third session[79] and endorsed the recommendations contained therein;

(*b*) Reiterated that the role of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in assisting the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the coordination of the United Nations system continued to be based on Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and remained valid;

(*c*) Took note with appreciation of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1992,[80] and welcomed the action taken by that Committee under the leadership of the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness of its functioning and to streamline its subsidiary machinery;

(*d*) Noted with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, including those made in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in mobilizing and coordinating assistance to countries invoking Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, and requested him to continue those efforts and report on the outcome thereof in the next overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

(*e*) Stressed that all system-wide activities undertaken by subsidiary bodies of the Administrative Committee on Coordination that had been abolished, particularly those relating to science and technology for development, new and renewable sources of energy and the least developed countries, should continue to be coordinated by the new subsidiary machinery;

(*f*) Endorsed the comments made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination concerning the availability and quality of the documentation for its meetings.

1993/314. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session and provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session[81] and endorsed the decisions and recommendations contained in chapter I, sections A to F, thereof;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. General discussion on progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, focusing on the cross-sectoral components of Agenda 21 and the critical elements of sustainability
4. Financial resources and mechanisms
5. Education, science, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building
6. Review of sectoral clusters—first phase:
   (*a*) Health, human settlements and fresh water
   (*b*) Toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes
7. Other matters
8. High-level meeting
9. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Commission
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its second session

1993/315. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987 and 45/138 of 14 December 1990, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in a note verbale dated 3 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[82] and recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-eighth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from forty-six to forty-seven States.

1993/316. Non-participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should not participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe as long as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) did not participate in the work of the General Assembly.

1993/317. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the recommendation contained in decision N (48) of 26 April 1993, adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe at its forty-eighth session,[83] decided:

(*a*) To approve the amendment of articles 3, 7, 9 and 10 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe, as contained in Commission decision N (48);

(*b*) To modify the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe accordingly.

1993/318. Venue of the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific should be held at New Delhi during the period February to April 1994.

1993/319. Population and sustainable development: goals and strategies into the twenty-first century

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session resolution 49/4 of 29 April 1993, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its forty-

ninth session, the text of which is annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Resolution 49/4 of 29 April 1993, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its forty-ninth session

POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GOALS AND STRATEGIES INTO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 48/4 of 23 April 1992 on the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held at Denpasar, Indonesia, from 19 to 27 August 1992, in which it recalled its decision to organize the Conference as a ministerial meeting jointly with the United Nations Population Fund in order to review the changes in the population situation that had occurred during the 1980s and highlight the perspectives of population policies and programmes during the 1990s in countries and areas of Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing that integration of population factors in the socio-economic development process is crucial and that the alleviation of poverty is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development,

Mindful of the substantial progress achieved by members and associate members in responding to the Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development adopted by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held at Colombo from 20 to 29 September 1982, and the role played by the secretariat and donors, particularly the United Nations Population Fund, in its implementation,

Taking note of the importance of the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held at Denpasar, Indonesia, from 19 to 27 August 1992, of the Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development,[84] and endorses the recommendations of that Declaration;

2. *Urges* all members and associate members to take early and effective action to implement the Bali Declaration through the provision of adequate financial and human resources;

3. *Also urges* all members, associate members and the Executive Secretary to make every effort to incorporate population, environment and development concerns in their inputs to the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development;

4. *Calls upon* donor countries and funding agencies, in particular the United Nations Population Fund, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to provide substantive and financial support for the implementation of the Bali Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as head of the main centre within the United Nations system for the general economic and social development of the Asian and Pacific region:

(*a*) To assist the members and associate members in the implementation of the Bali Declaration by initiating appropriate activities, and to review and appraise their progress;

(*b*) To cooperate with members and associate members in implementing the Bali Declaration and, in the light of the declining financial and human resources devoted to the Asian and Pacific regional population programme, to seek to mobilize resources for this purpose;

(*c*) To continue to play an advocacy role in the planning and implementation of population programmes in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region, and even more vigorously in the light of the Bali Declaration;

(*d*) To disseminate information through regular publications and other appropriate means concerning the implementation of the Bali Declaration and the challenges faced by countries in the region in its implementation;

(*e*) To report to the Commission at periodic intervals on the progress made;

(*f*) To organize a meeting of senior planners and policy makers to incorporate concretely the recommendations of the Bali Declaration within the regional document for the International Conference on Population and Development;

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary, in transmitting the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council, to request that it be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

1993/320. Preparation of analytical reports by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should adopt, within existing resources, the procedures for preparing analytical reports contained in the annex to the present decision.

ANNEX

Tasks of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and preparation of analytical reports by the Commission

1. The tasks of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development include:

(*a*) Assisting the Economic and Social Council in providing science and technology policy guidelines and recommendations to Member States, in particular developing countries;

(*b*) Providing innovative approaches to improving the quality of coordination and cooperation within the United Nations system in the area of science and technology, with a view to ensuring optimum mobilization of resources;

(*c*) Providing expert advice to other parts of the United Nations system.

2. In order to fulfil its tasks, the work of the Commission should include the preparation of reports on a limited number of substantive topics. In preparing those reports the Commission should adopt the following procedures:

(*a*) The substantive themes for each session of the Commission should be determined by the Commission at its previous session, taking into account the agenda of the General Assembly and other agreed criteria. The Secretary-General will be invited to suggest possible themes after consultation with relevant agencies of the United Nations system;

(*b*) For each theme chosen, the Commission will establish a panel of its own members having responsibility for preparing a draft report for consideration by the Commission as a whole at its next session. Other experts may also be involved in the preparatory process. The panels will appoint their own chairman and rapporteur and determine their method of work. They will be assisted by the secretariat of the Commission. A lead agency of the United Nations system may be invited to work with the panel in identifying the activities relevant to the theme within the United Nations system;

(*c*) Once adopted by the Commission, the reports on substantive themes reports will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council as representing a major output from a particular session of the Commission and will also be given wider distribution throughout the development community;

(*d*) In order for the Commission to evaluate the reports effectively at its plenary meetings, its consideration of those reports will occur in two stages. The first stage will be devoted primarily to technical discussion of the draft chapters and selection of substantive themes for the next session of the Commission. The second stage will be devoted, as necessary, to intergovernmental negotiations concerning draft recommendations and resolutions. The total duration of a given session of the Commission will be kept as short as possible.

3. The use and application of the content and recommendations of the analytical reports of the Commission will be monitored to ensure that they are having the desired effects.

4. The Secretariat should seek to establish a computer network for communication between the Secretariat and the members of the Commission and among the members of the Commission, so that the products of the deliberations of each panel can be made available to the members of the Commission in a timely manner. The network should allow for computer conferencing on the substantive themes.

5. These methods of work will be implemented within the existing resources for science and technology. To supplement those resources, Member States and relevant organizations are encouraged to provide voluntary contributions.

1993/321. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Commission

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session,[85] and endorsed the resolution and the decision adopted by the Commission;[86]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Substantive themes:
   (*a*) Technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations

   Documentation

   Report of the panel on technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations

   (*b*) The gender implications of science and technology for developing countries

   Documentation

   Report of the panel on the gender implications of science and technology for developing countries

   (*c*) The science and technology aspects of the sectoral issue to be discussed by the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995

   Documentation

   Report of the panel on the science and technology aspects of the sectoral issue to be discussed by the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995
3. Coordination of activities in science and technology for development:
   (*a*) Coordination and cooperation in science and technology within the United Nations system
   (*b*) Progress report on endogenous capacity-building at national and regional levels
   (*c*) Cooperation in the field of technology assessment and forecasting
   (*d*) Review of operational activities of the United Nations system
   (*e*) Interaction with organizations outside the United Nations system

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on improving the coordination mechanisms within the United Nations system and with other organizations outside the system

   Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat in the field of science and technology for development, including cooperation in technology assessment and forecasting

   Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations system in endogenous capacity-building in science and technology through educational measures, particularly in human resource development and in information networking
4. Reports of the ad hoc panels

   Documentation

   Report of the panel of experts on the contribution of technologies, including new and emerging technologies, to industrialization in developing countries

   Report of the panel of experts on information technologies and their role and the opportunities presented within the science and technology system, in particular in relation to the relevant needs of developing countries
5. Action arising from the first session

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer
6. Financing science and technology for development

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the consultative meeting on a coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries
7. Scientific and technological aspects of:
   (*a*) Sustainable development

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved and problems encountered in the application of science and technology for sustainable development

   (*b*) Conversion of military capacities

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the scientific and technological aspects of the conversion of military capacities for civilian use and sustainable development
8. Election of the chairperson and other officers for the third session of the Commission
9. Provisional agenda and organization of work for the third session of the Commission
10. Other matters
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its second session

1993/322. Preparation by the Secretary-General of a summary report on technology transfer activities within the United Nations system

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to provide a brief report to the General Assembly in early 1994, listing the full range of intergovernmental and interagency committees within the United Nations system currently addressing technology transfer, and noting the mechanisms for coordination among them.

1993/323. Proposed conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to request the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, in preparing documentation for the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed by delegations and other participants at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, and to take into account the Chairman's summary annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Chairman's summary concerning the conceptual framework

1. The purpose of the present summary is to provide guidance to the secretariat of the International Conference on Population and Development for further work on the draft of the Cairo document, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its third session, based on the discussions that took place at the second session of the Preparatory Committee on the proposed conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the Conference.[87]

2. Discussions on the structure of the document took place in a subgroup of the informal consultations of the whole and led to the following draft structure:

PREAMBLE

PRINCIPLES/FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

CHOICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chapter I. THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POPULATION, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Chapter II. GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Chapter III. POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

Chapter IV. THE FAMILY, ITS ROLE AND COMPOSITION

Chapter V. REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Chapter VI. HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Chapter VII. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Chapter VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter IX. PROMOTION OF POPULATION INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

Chapter X. CAPACITY-BUILDING

Chapter XI. TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PARTNERSHIP IN POPULATION—ACTORS AND RESOURCES

Chapter XII. NATIONAL ACTION

Chapter XIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Chapter XIV. PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTORS

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

Chapter XV. FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

3. The discussions on the content of the document in both plenary meetings and the informal consultations of the whole covered the entire range of topics proposed in the conceptual framework,[87] as well as the issue of goals for the year 2015 proposed by the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development. Those discussions are summarized as follows.

4. Several delegations spoke on the importance of ensuring that the preamble defined the context of the Conference document and conveyed to a broader public the vision and purpose of the Conference. It was suggested that, in addition to the items contained in paragraph 13 of the conceptual framework, the preamble should include reference to past experiences with population policies and programmes; contain strengthened demographic data that was focused on the twenty-year framework; and indicate action necessary to attain population objectives in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, with emphasis on human rights and giving special attention to the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries. The preamble should also draw attention to the magnitude of resources required for implementing commitments made by the Conference. The list of instruments mentioned in paragraph 14 of the conceptual framework should be expanded for balance and coverage and should include key regional documents.

5. All delegations agreed that the principles would be an essential part of any document emanating from the Conference and would form the basis for the new plan of action. That section of the document should ensure that the plan of action was action-oriented and would form the basis for international consensus. While circumstances would change and priorities vary, the principles agreed on at the Conference would provide the guiding philosophy in the area of population and development well into the twenty-first century.

6. Most delegations stressed that the principles should be built as much as possible on agreed international instruments, including the World Population Plan of Action,[88] the recommendations of the International Conference on Population,[89] the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations,[90] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[91] and Agenda 21.[92] Many delegations considered that the right to development was an essential principle, as was the sovereignty of nations.

7. Numerous delegations favoured a group of principles in which the importance of human rights was fundamental and provided the main point of departure. It was hoped that the principles would be concise and easily readable so as to have maximum public appeal.

8. It was generally agreed that the International Conference on Population and Development should concentrate on its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Issues and recommendations relating to this theme should be forward-looking, operational and pragmatic.

9. Many delegations mentioned the new climate of agreement and the spirit of cooperation regarding population issues. They also noted the lack of major differences between the approaches of the developing and the developed regions on substantive issues and the broad consensus on the need to examine population matters in the context of development. They further stressed the central importance of the human being in all questions of population and development and the need for population policies and programmes to be based on the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and couples.

10. While building on the important achievements of the 1974 and 1984 population conferences, many delegations endorsed the suggestion of the Secretary-General of the Conference for a new plan of action that would be free-standing and operational in nature. They also stressed the importance of ensuring that the recommendations were formulated in a manner that clearly identified their innovative aspects and priorities. In addition, the recommendations of the regional conferences and expert group meetings should be fully taken into account in preparing the Cairo document.

11. Many delegations emphasized the need for recommendations to reflect the considerable demographic, social and economic diversity that existed among and within countries. Traditional classifications of development were considered inadequate, given the social and economic changes of recent years. The economies in transition of Europe, for example, had very complex demographic and socio-economic problems that differed markedly from those of the more developed European countries. Recommendations for action should take into account regional diversity and country-specific conditions.

12. All delegations agreed that population, environment and development were inextricably interrelated. Many delegations stressed, however, that the Conference should not run the risk of being too diffuse in its deliberations, but rather should focus most particularly on population-related issues, while taking note of complementary issues. In this regard, it was recognized that the Conference should build on existing international agreements, especially those adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including Agenda 21. Merely renegotiating those agreements would serve no purpose.

13. Many delegations strongly emphasized that sustained economic growth and socio-economic development had a fundamental impact on population. Highest priority must therefore be accorded to improving the quality of life for all people, notably through the alleviation of poverty; the creation of employment; the guarantee of human rights; and the improvement of health, education and housing, and economic opportunities, particularly for women.

14. In order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, many delegations stressed the importance of a supportive international economic environment. The debt burden of poorer countries remained a major constraint to their socio-economic development. Restrictive trade policies inhibited economic growth and led to inefficient patterns of production and resource use. Structural adjustment programmes could have the effect of weakening social services, placing added stress on vulnerable groups, including women and children, and encouraging over-exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. Emphasis was also placed on science and technology and the development of relevant new tech-

nologies and their accessibility by countries in need. Building domestic capacities and strengthening institutions to meet the challenges of demographic change were further priorities.

15. Many delegations pointed out that achieving the objectives of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and effective population policies would require mobilization of substantial additional financial resources from the international community as well as within countries. It would not be useful to adopt objectives without considering the means of implementation and the resources required. In this regard, the model provided by Agenda 21 could be considered.

16. There was general agreement that population factors had significant impact on and were in turn influenced by continued widespread poverty and inequality of wealth between and within nations, as well as by wasteful patterns of production and consumption, unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental degradation and serious social and gender inequalities.

17. An important priority, it was pointed out, was the development of adaptive strategies to address the implications for sustainable development and the environment resulting from the inevitable increase in population numbers and changes in concentration and distribution, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations. Related to this were strategies to minimize dislocations of populations due to environmental factors and natural disasters. Such policies would need to address the underlying causes, promote emergency preparedness and establish mechanisms to aid the victims, both within and outside their own country.

18. Several delegations noted the importance of maintaining a balance between human needs and aspirations on the one hand and the natural resource base and environmental conditions on the other. It was recognized that inefficient and unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental degradation, whether caused by rapid population growth, poverty or unsustainable consumption patterns, could constrain prospects for socio-economic development. In this connection, some delegations underscored the importance of changing values, behaviour patterns and the distribution of power within society.

19. Social and economic factors could influence the impact of population on both local and global environmental problems. Many delegations referred to increasing demographic-related pressures on the environment and natural resources, whether associated with numbers, urban concentrations, migration or consumption patterns. Concern was expressed about effects on natural life-support capacities in different ecological zones.

20. It was considered important to promote more effective partnerships between Governments and the private sector in addressing population and development issues. Greater involvement and participation in the process of both policy-making and implementation by local communities, industry, non-governmental organizations and indigenous groups should be stimulated.

21. There was unanimous agreement that the empowerment of women was an essential factor in achieving population objectives, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Existing gender inequalities and barriers to women should be eliminated and their participation in all levels of policy-making and implementation should be increased. Opportunities should be enhanced for leadership roles and for greater access to education, jobs and improved health services, including sexual and reproductive health services and family planning. The role and responsibility of men in bringing about gender equity, policy and value changes was repeatedly emphasized.

22. Delegations expected that in the Cairo document issues of gender equality, equity and rights that were specific to particular chapters would be addressed in those chapters. Gender issues (such as achieving gender equality in education and training; enactment and/or enforcement of laws pertaining to minimum age at marriage; proposals concerning women's opportunities for productive and remunerative employment; and women's rights, health and advancement at the workplace), which cut across many of the chapters and could not be adequately dealt with under any single heading, such as health or reproduction, should be addressed under chapter II of the document, to be entitled "Gender equality and empowerment of women". Many delegations emphasized the need to present the recommendations in a systematic manner, and a suggestion was made to structure them according to four categories: legal, economic, educational and cultural. Some delegations called attention to issues such as power-sharing in decision-making in the family, violence against women, prostitution and the special needs of women for protection in times of war. Genital mutilation, which some delegations saw as both a health issue and a rights issue, also needed to be addressed in the Conference document. In general, it was felt that the document should give greater emphasis to the comprehensive relationship between women's empowerment, development and population.

23. Some delegations emphasized that the document should not merely reiterate general principles that had already been accepted but should go further than earlier agreements and make concrete proposals for action that would lead to those accepted goals, or else should elaborate or extend earlier language regarding rights and responsibilities pertaining to gender issues, as they were linked to population and development. It was also felt that there was a need to develop indicators to monitor progress in this area. Specific suggestions were made in some areas, such as goals for achieving gender equality in education and universal primary education for both girls and boys. Delegations also emphasized the need to include concrete steps to improve women's access to productive and remunerative employment, as well as measures to eliminate negative stereotypes against women.

24. While many delegations emphasized the importance of rapid population growth as one of the main challenges faced by the world community, it was also recognized that there existed considerable variation in population growth rates among regions and countries. Consequently, any recommendations concerning population growth should take this diversity into account and be formulated accordingly. Some delegations noted that there was a growing international consensus on the importance of achieving stabilization of population. A few delegations suggested that specific demographic targets should be set, including targets for population growth.

25. Trends in population growth and structure, many delegations agreed, should be clearly highlighted in the final document, since they provided the necessary background against which population and development relationships interacted. In this regard, a number of delegations stressed the special situation of the least developed countries, which needed special attention. Also, mention was made of the importance of future levels of population in relation to consumption and production.

26. Many delegations noted that population growth and poverty were closely related but that simplistic cause and effect notions should be avoided. Many socio-economic variables affected population growth, in particular gender equality and human resources development, in the areas, inter alia, of education, health, family planning and employment. These linkages should be brought out in the final document.

27. While the discussion on population structure covered all age groups, many delegations focused particularly on population ageing and agreed that the consequences of ageing required close scrutiny. The issue of ageing was of immediate concern in a number of the developed countries, but it was pointed out that problems of ageing could become overwhelmingly large in the developing countries, where the bulk of the elderly would be living.

28. Rapidly ageing populations represented a new phenomenon in human history that required urgent attention, particularly when viewed over a longer time perspective. It was pointed out that women would make up a disproportionate share of the elderly, making it all the more crucial to integrate women in the development process.

29. Several delegations expressed the need for the document to take into account the perspective of particular population groups, such as indigenous peoples and the disabled, whose needs concerning, inter alia, sexual and reproductive health, including family-planning services, should be recognized. It was also suggested that the Conference document should address the specific forms of discrimination that disabled people may face with regard to international migration.

30. Many delegations requested that there should be a separate chapter on the family, emphasizing its central role in society. Delegations emphasized the importance of addressing within this issue the diversity of families and their varied experiences.

31. Many delegations suggested that the Cairo document should recognize that women, regardless of age, marital status, sexual orientation and other social conditions, have the right to have access to information, education and services to exercise their reproductive and sexual rights.

32. The reproductive rights of couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children, as stated in the World Population Plan of Action, was reaffirmed by a large majority of delegations. A few speakers suggested some modification of the rights to make them apply to couples only, to individuals only or to women only.

33. In relation to sexual and reproductive health, many delegations reiterated that reproductive health programmes should protect women of all ages. Such programmes should have a client-centred approach. Some delegations recommended the inclusion of proper prevention, treatment and referral of sexually transmitted diseases and infertility.

34. Family-planning services were widely recognized as a means of fulfilling reproductive rights as well as of promoting maternal and child health. Such services, it was strongly recommended, should be voluntary, accessible, acceptable and affordable. Improving the quality of services and choice of available methods was also recognized as an important priority. Many delegations reiterated the need to promote research and development on both male and female family-planning methods. The role that men can play in the practice of family planning was also suggested as an important topic of attention. Many participants recommended a special mention of the need to remove legal barriers to the wider social dissemination and marketing of family-planning methods.

35. Human sexuality and sexual behaviour were recognized as a neglected area that required special attention. In this respect, it was recommended that sexuality and gender relationships be treated as closely interrelated and as factors that affect sexual health and reproductive behaviour. Many delegations suggested specific action covering a wide range of activities, such as behavioural research, sex education for boys and girls, counselling, and the consideration of parents as a major channel for ensuring responsible parenthood.

36. Adolescents also received particular attention. Many delegations recommended the inclusion in the Cairo document of specific actions aimed at facilitating informed decisions regarding their sexual behaviour, sexual health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as the removal of barriers to the access by adolescents to reproductive health-care services.

37. It was pointed out that among the issues that the Conference needed to address was the unacceptably high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity in many developing countries. Unsafe and illegal abortion, which in many countries was an important cause of maternal morbidity and mortality, constituted one of the most neglected problems affecting women's lives. It was seen by most delegations as a major public health issue which the Conference needed to recognize and address as such. While many delegations suggested that all women should have access to safe abortion, others suggested that the best way to eliminate abortions was the provision of effective, modern contraception information and services; a few delegations reiterated that abortion should not be promoted as a method of family planning.

38. Several delegations emphasized the importance of primary health care in combating infant, child and maternal mortality and expressed concern about the reduction of social investment in health as a result of structural adjustment programmes. It was recommended that, with respect to child survival, the Conference take into account the strategies and goals agreed upon at the World Summit for Children.[93] The situation prevailing in the countries in economic transition regarding mortality levels and trends, especially adult male mortality, preoccupied several delegations and should also be addressed in the final document.

39. Many delegations stressed the need for the Conference document to pay particular attention to those issues that had come to light since the International Conference on Population in 1984, such as the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic. The Cairo document was seen as a unique opportunity to articulate a consensus on strategies for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. In this respect, it was noted that information, education and communication campaigns were vital for preventing the spread of AIDS and that information about the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection should be included as an element in family-planning programmes. The issue of international cooperation in research on drugs to treat and prevent AIDS should receive adequate attention.

40. With respect to themes related to population distribution and internal migration, delegations supported the need for decentralization and the strengthening of local government. Support was also expressed for the elimination of generalized subsidies in urban areas, the adoption of appropriate pricing policies for services and agricultural goods and the introduction of cost-recovery schemes. Subsidies must be directed only to the urban poor, whose productivity had to be enhanced as part of any strategy of poverty alleviation. Inclusion of environmental issues related to population distribution was welcomed. There was support for the need to promote balanced urban and rural development and to create jobs in rural areas. Redirecting migration from large to small or medium-sized urban centres as a means of achieving a balanced population distribution was endorsed. Some delegations suggested that recommendations to enhance data sources on internal migration were needed, as well as studies on the causes of internal migration.

41. With respect to international migration, several delegations stressed the need to consider different types of migrants. It was important to use the appropriate terminology, especially in the area of rights. With respect to migrant workers, mention of the relevant International Labour Organisation conventions and recommendations was suggested, although caution had to be exercised in citing international instruments that had not yet been ratified. Delegations from the developed countries underscored the relevance of the recommendations on international migration made by the European Population Conference, held at Geneva from 23 to 26 March 1993,[94] whose language already represented the broad consensus of countries that were members of the Economic Commission for Europe.

42. The generally positive tone adopted in discussing international migration was welcomed. It was pointed out that in many circumstances migration was beneficial both to countries of origin and to receiving countries. The challenge was to reduce pressures leading to uncontrolled migration. Several delegations pointed out the difficulty of the task, particularly because the development process was likely to increase migration pressures in the short term. A few delegations noted that strong migratory pressures could be generated in the economies in transition if their serious demographic problems were not solved, in conjunction with job-creation. It was suggested that a special subsection on international migration and development be included. That subsection should contain recommendations regarding the causes of migration, particularly relative to those areas where economic growth and sustainable development could be fostered by international cooperation. Some delegations stressed the need for bilateral or multilateral negotiations and agreements regarding particular aspects of international migration, such as the treatment of migrant workers and their families or the migration of skilled personnel. The need to protect female migrant workers from exploitation was underscored.

43. Several delegations noted that it was important to prevent racism and xenophobia not only with respect to long-term migrants but rather with respect to all migrants. The integration of long-term migrants was to be pursued while at the same time respecting their cultural background.

44. The need to improve statistics on both migrants and their remittances was stressed by a number of delegations. The interchange of information between the sending and the receiving countries had to be fostered. Further studies on the causes of international migration and the effects of remittances were suggested.

45. With respect to refugees, delegations indicated that the relevant international instruments should be mentioned and that it was important to reiterate the international consensus on protection. Mention should be made of the right to seek asylum and not to the right to asylum. It was stressed that refugee assistance was needed both in the developing countries and in the countries that were in economic transition. The provision of adequate health and sexual and reproductive health services for female refugees was suggested.

46. Many speakers emphasized the major role of population information, education and communication and motivational activities in bringing a diverse cross-section of policy makers, planners, programme managers, administrators, field workers and the general public to new levels of awareness about the implications of emerging population issues. In order to achieve responsible choices in all aspects of population, including fertility and migration, better communication was needed to reach all segments of the population. Individuals, families and communities should know what choices were available to them and how best to make them. At the same time, Governments should recognize their responsibility at every level to avoid coercion and to promote informed choice. It was pointed out that, with the wide

variety of forms of information and communication channels available for awareness creation and the delivery of motivational messages, Governments should carefully examine their information, education and communication programmes to ensure that they employ appropriate information-processing and repackaging techniques in order to achieve maximum results with their specific target audiences.

47. Mere awareness was no longer sufficient. It would be appropriate to move from awareness to action. It was therefore appropriate to spell out for the 1990s, in the fields of information, education and communication, specific options and opportunities that would enhance individual, family, community and national choices.

48. The importance of timely dissemination of reliable and up-to-date information in appropriate formats for the formulation of effective population policies and the implementation of efficient programmes should be stressed in the Conference document. It should emphasize that the development of national population information systems was an effective means of organizing the data and information that constituted the knowledge-base on population. The document should recommend that the use of modern information-handling technologies be promoted in order to develop databases, facilitate the processing and analysis of population data and improve the exchange of information.

49. Many delegations considered the collection and analysis of population and related statistics to be essential for a complete and accurate understanding of population trends in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of population plans and programmes. Research, both scientific and policy related, was emphasized as an essential ingredient of population and development efforts. In addition, research should pay proper attention to gender issues and considerations of special population groups, such as indigenous peoples and the disabled.

50. Several delegations pointed out the need to give greater emphasis to data-generation, training (including research training) and research in the area of population. In many developing countries, the paucity of population data and the insufficiency of research capabilities had adversely affected the possibility of meaningfully integrating population perspectives into development plans and strategies.

51. A number of speakers stressed the importance of research and technology in responding to population and development issues, particularly with regard to contraception, infant and child survival, disability and environmental degradation. The Cairo document should reflect the vital contributions that technology and research could make in improving human lives and living conditions.

52. There was a broad consensus among delegations that strong emphasis needed to be placed in the Cairo document on the need for broadened national action aimed at social development. More resources, both national and international, should be assigned to social programmes. Several delegations endorsed the view of the Secretary-General of the Conferenc that the share of total national expenditure going to the social sectors should rise to at least 20 per cent. It was underscored that, within social-sector expenditure, the population sector should be given high priority, commensurate with the crucial linkages between that sector and socio-economic development.

53. National action in population-related matters concerned developing and developed countries alike. The theme of the Conference—population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development—made it clear that a reciprocity of actions was needed, with the North re-examining its lifestyles and unsustainable consumption patterns while the South acted to bring population growth down to a level compatible with sustainable development. Many delegations highlighted the necessity of including in the Cairo document this broad perspective of population and development.

54. Delegations suggested a broadening of the scope of resource mobilization beyond family planning to encompass sexual and reproductive health care. Further, many delegations were of the opinion that an even broader message must come out of the Conference, namely that reproductive health and family planning were linked to other factors, such as education and women's status, which were equally important for the achievement of socio-economic development.

55. On the matter of increased allocation of national resources for population, delegations were in broad agreement. None the less, increased allocations should be made within the constraints of overall resource availability and perceived national development priorities. International bilateral and multilateral assistance, which had been declining in recent years, had played an important part in facilitating national action in the area of population. In the view of many delegations, assistance for population should be increased in line with an overall increase in overseas development assistance to 0.7 per cent of gross national product.

56. Delegations broadly supported the need for a partnership for national action on population between Governments, non-governmental organizations and other organizations outside government, as well as the private sector. Non-governmental organizations were seen not as substitutes for government action but as partners acting as catalysts for change, setting quality standards for population programmes and developing innovative approaches.

57. Delegations also considered it important for the Cairo document to address the issue of adequate and reliable funding for the activities of non-governmental organizations. Both Governments and donor agencies should develop mechanisms for assuring a regular flow of resources to non-governmental organizations. In the view of some delegations, this policy should include increasingly direct reliance on national non-governmental organizations, in order to profit from their knowledge of local socio-cultural conditions.

58. Similarly, the complementary role of the private sector in the area of population should be clearly spelt out in the Cairo document. Legal and regulatory barriers impeding full access to reproductive health and family-planning services should be reviewed. The contribution of services supplied by the private sector to promoting cost-effectiveness in reproductive health care and other social sectors should be given full recognition.

59. Many delegations noted the need for updated estimates for resource requirements in order to achieve global population goals of the sort proposed by the Secretary-General of the Conference. The Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, [90] the only international forum to have addressed the issue of resource mobilization for population activities, should be refined in this respect, so as to provide the Cairo Conference with more precise estimates of the resources required over the next decade. In this connection, various delegations suggested that relevant recommendations made by the European population conference regarding resource mobilization be consulted.

60. The appeal to increase resources for population activities could be strengthened by emphasizing the developmental successes achieved by investments in population programmes and the high rates of return observed on such investments. Other delegations noted that post-cold war circumstances presented the opportunity to increase investments in social sectors substantially, including the population sector.

61. The need for international cooperation for technical assistance to help resolve various population issues was underscored. The special needs of the economies in transition for such cooperation was noted and it was suggested that the corresponding recommendations made by the European population conference be consulted.

62. There was general support for the proposal of the Secretary-General of the Conference to include a set of quantitative goals in the Cairo document. Such goals must take into account regional and national variations. Some delegations suggested that the proposed time-frame of twenty years be segmented into five- and ten-year frames. Progress towards achieving the goals should be monitored.

63. The point was made by many delegations that the goals must be consistent with each other and with those set at other international forums. There must be no coercion of any kind involved in the programmes formulated to achieve those goals. Some delegations suggested the possibility of including other social and economic goals.

64. Some delegations suggested that the Cairo document also include qualitative goals and objectives.

65. Additional resources would be required to achieve those goals. Estimates in this regard should be prepared by the Secretariat, taking into account current and proposed levels of national expenditure in the social sector.

66. Several delegations emphasized the need for the Cairo document to make adequate provision for the follow-up to commitments made at the Conference, including mechanisms for the review and appraisal of progress made towards implementation of Conference objectives. Some delegations also suggested that the document include recommendations on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the new plan of action.

1993/324. Participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that representatives designated by associate members of the regional commissions might participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the International Conference on Population and Development, the preparatory process and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

1993/325. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session[95] and endorsed the decision adopted by the Preparatory Committee;[96]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Preparatory Committee set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations
3. Preparations for the Conference

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the state of preparations for the Conference
4. Review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action
5. National reports of countries on their population situation, policies and programmes

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a synthesis of national reports
6. Draft final document of the Conference

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the draft final document of the Conference
7. Provisional agenda and proposed timetable for the Conference

   Documentation

   Annotated draft provisional agenda and proposed timetable for the Conference
8. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its third session

1993/326. Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1992-1993

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1992-1993.[97]

1993/327. Venue of the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to accept with gratitude the invitation of the Government of China to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[98] in accordance with paragraph 4 (*f*) of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985.

1993/328. World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,[99] and expressed its support for the preparatory work on the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction conducted by the secretariat of the Decade and by the Scientific and Technical Committee;

(*b*) Welcomed the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, at Yokohama from 23 to 27 May 1994;

(*c*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, give further consideration to the plans and preparations for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and to the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

1993/329. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category II

Agence Internationale pour le Développement

American Society of International Law

Association for Counselling, Organization, Research and Development

Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific

Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Emmaus International Association

Environmental Defense Fund

Human Rights Watch
Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
International Scientific and Educational "Znanie" Association
Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC)
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility (ARC-PEACE)
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights
International Miners' Organisation
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
Islamic Relief
Médecins sans frontières (International)
Mediterranean Water Institute (IME)
Oxfam America
Penal Reform International
Project Concern International, Incorporated
Reporters without Borders - International
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program International
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial
Sisterhood is Global Institute
Society for Threatened Peoples
Union of Luso-Afri-America-Asiatic Capital Cities
World Federation of the Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Union of Professions (UMPL)

Roster

Asbestos International Association
Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA)
Christian Solidarity International
European Electronic Mail Association
Federation for Peace and Conciliation
Friedrich Naumann Foundation
Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders
International Centre for Trade Union Rights
International Federation of Consular Corps and Associations (FICAC)
International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)
International Lesbian and Gay Association
International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Uranium Institute

(*b*) To reclassify two organizations from category II to category I and eight organizations from the Roster to category II, as follows:

Category I

International Save the Children Alliance
Rotary International

Category II

Commonwealth Medical Association
Habitat International Coalition
International Association of University Presidents
International Press Institute
International Romani Union
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Union of Building Centres (UIBC)
International Union of Socialist Youth

1993/330. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The consultative status of the following eight organizations, which failed to submit a detailed report on their activities for the period 1986-1989 as requested by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in 1991,[100] be withdrawn:

Democratic Youth Community of Europe
European Association of National Productivity Centres
Institute of Social Studies
Inter-African Union of Lawyers
International Cargo Handling Coordination Association
International Centre of Social Gerontology
International Union for Inland Navigation
Third World Foundation

(*b*) The following six organizations be reclassified from category II to the Roster:

European Organization for Quality Control
Inter-American Planning Society
International Association of Educators for World Peace
International Federation of Senior Police Officers
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare

1993/331. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1995

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1995 set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1995

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
   (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the 1993 session of the Committee
   (*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification

   Documentation

   Deferred applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   Deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General
4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

   Documentation

   Quadrennial reports for the period 1990-1993 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the

Economic and Social Council, categories I and II: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1993: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

5. Review of future activities

Documentation

Report on the annual informal consultation held in 1993 and 1994 between the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Working Group

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1997

7. Adoption of the report of the Committee

1993/332. Report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1992.[101]

1993/333. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[102]

1993/334. Committee for Development Planning

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider an item entitled "Committee for Development Planning" at its resumed substantive session of 1993.[103]

1993/335. Postponement of a decision on assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone, until its resumed substantive session of 1993, consideration of the draft decision entitled "Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights", contained in the report of the Social Committee of the Council.[104]

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1993

1993/336. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/88 of 10 March 1993,[49] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that he might continue to examine the situation of human rights in Guatemala and provide assistance to the Government of that country in the field of human rights and submit to the Commission at its fiftieth session a report assessing the measures taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations made to it.

1993/337. United Nations common system

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: review and strengthening of sections pertaining to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service"[105] and the note by the Secretary-General[106] transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on that report, and to transmit the two documents to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for further consideration;

(*b*) To take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the relationship agreements between the United Nations and member organizations of the United Nations common system[107] and the note by the Secretariat[108] containing extracts from the reports of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1991 and the year 1992 concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/268 of 28 June 1991 and 46/191 B of 31 July 1992 on the United Nations common system.

1993/338. Dates of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee for Development Planning

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-ninth session of the Committee for Development Planning should be held at Headquarters from 12 to 14 January 1994.

NOTES

[1]Decision 1993/207.
[2]See E/1993/3.
[3]E/1992/65 and Add.1.
[4]E/1993/1 and Add.1.
[5]E/1993/14.
[6]To be submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.
[7]Will not be considered by the General Assembly in 1994.
[8]Will be considered by the General Assembly in 1994.
[9]In accordance with Council resolution 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council decides otherwise, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner, at the time its agenda is adopted.
[10]E/1993/8.
[11]*Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.I, Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.
[12]E/5975/Rev.1.
[13]E/1993/15 and Corr.1.
[14]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 5* (E/1993/25).
[15]E/1993/65.
[16]See E/1993/100.
[17]See E/1993/L.21.
[18]E/1993/87, para. 2.

[19]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 6* (E/1993/26).
[20]E/1993/39.
[21]E/1993/21 and Corr.1.
[22]Ibid., annex.
[23]See A/47/669.
[24]A/48/83.
[25]A/48/83/Add.1.
[26]See E/1993/18 and Add.1.
[27]E/1993/18/Add.2.
[28]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Plenary Meetings*, 34th meeting.
[29]E/1993/L.20/Rev.1 and Add.1; see also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 1993, Plenary Meetings, 34th meeting.
[30]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting.
[31]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 7* (E/1993/27).
[32]Ibid., chap. I, sect. C.
[33]E/1993/82.
[34]A/48/187-E/1993/76.
[35]E/1993/51.
[36]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24).
[37]Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.
[38]Ibid., sect. C.
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